THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE account which I communicated to the Monthly Magazine for Auguſt laſt, of the different ſtatements of the public debt by Meſſrs. *Addington*, *Tierney* and *Morgan*, has been the means of producing, in the following Number a very tedious paper from your Northern Correſpondent O. P.; in which the writer, after modeſtly obſerving, "that it was his intention to ſupply the public with a more correct ſtatement of its preſent debt than had appeared in any former publication," and ſpending ſeven columns of your valuable Miſcellany in that arduous undertaking, ſucceeds at length in making out the following account:

"Debt, according to Mr. Morgan's ſtatement in his Comparative View, &c.		558,418,628l.
"Deduct the ſtock redeemed by the Commiſſioners .	52,281,656l.	
"Ditto the ſtock redeemed by the Land-tax . .	16,083,802l.	— 68,365,458l.
"Preſent amount of the debt, as far as it can be made out, .		£.490,053,170"

Now it will be obſerved that, except in deducting the ſtock redeemed by the ſale of the Land-tax, this account is copied literally from that which I had given as Mr. Morgan's ſtatement; and therefore this pretenſion of "ſupplying the public with a more accurate account of its debt" is wholly founded on the diſcovery, *that a nation may ſell the fee-ſimple of a tax, and yet continue to reckon the annual produce of it as a part of its income.* I ſhould think my time but ill employed were I to engage in a diſpute on this ſubject. While the Land-tax is taken in the Miniſter's Eſtimates of the Ways and Means at its former produce of two millions, it will, as I have already obſerved, be abſurd to exclude the ſtock redeemed by the ſale of it from the amount of the debt. Either the ſixteen millions ſo redeemed muſt form a part of the capital, or 480,000l. the intereſt of that ſum, muſt be deducted from the revenue. Either the one ſhould have been taken from the *debtor*, and the other from the *creditor* ſide, or neither of them ſhould have been noticed at all;—and Mr. Morgan, as the moſt ſimple, has adopted this latter method, never, I dare ſay, imagining it poſſible that any perſon would have aſſumed to himſelf the merit of ſuperior knowledge, merely for having choſen to perplex his ſtatement by introducing ſuch an article into his account.

In ſupplying the public with a more correct ſtatement of the *unfunded* debt, the information communicated by O. P. is no leſs new and important than that which he has given reſpecting the *funded* debt. On this occaſion he prefers Mr. Tierney's to Mr. Morgan's account, although he acknowledges himſelf incapable of determining which is the moſt accurate. He does not however chuſe even to adopt the former as his own before he deducts three millions from it, merely becauſe that ſum is not payable to the Bank of England till the year 1806; which is as reaſonable as if a merchant, in winding up his affairs, excluded from the demands upon him a Bill of Exchange which he had himſelf accepted at a few day's ſight, becauſe ſuch bill did not require an immediate payment. If O. P. were called upon in the year 1806 to give a ſtatement of the debt, he ſays, that he ſhould not *then* overlook the above-mentioned article. But if he has not at that period become a greater proficient in finance than he ſeems to be at preſent, I do not believe that any perſon will call upon him for ſuch an account; and therefore he had better rectify his errors in the mean time.

In my account of Mr. Tierney's ſtatement, I find that I have committed a miſtake in ſuppoſing that he had, like Mr. Morgan, conſidered the Imperial loans as a part of the funded debt of Great Britain. The diſcovery of this overſight is certainly due to O. P. and he is welcome to all the praiſe. It appears, however, to me a matter of very little conſequence whether Mr. Tierney is willing, or not, to allow theſe loans to be a permanent charge upon this

this kingdom:—there can be no doubt but that they muſt be borne by it; and there was a time, I believe, when he maintained the ſame opinion. The only effect, therefore, of my miſtake has been, to give a gentleman credit for more conſiſtency than he appears to have deſerved.

I cannot conclude theſe obſervations without noticing one part of O. P's paper, which betrays ſome thing worſe than vanity in the writer of it. The paſſage to which I allude, repreſents Mr. Morgan as having been guilty of a groſs want of fairneſs and candour, in omitting to deduct from his account the ſtock purchaſed by the Commiſſioners; or, as it is called in another place, the *ſavings* made by Mr. Pitt, with the view, no doubt, of miſleading the public and terrifying them with idle apprehenſions reſpecting the enormity of the national-debt. But while Mr. Morgan is accuſed of this criminal omiſſion in his ſtatements, he is allowed in the very ſame ſentence to have obſerved in a note, "that 52,281,656l. of the capital had been *redeemed* by the Commiſſioners, &c.;" ſo that the charge of unfairneſs and want of candour ſeems to have been urged againſt him, merely on account of his having choſen to notice the reduction of the debt in a note, rather than in the body of his work. In writing his "Comparative View of the Finances," Mr. Morgan's principal deſign ſeems to have been, to lay before the public an account of the money *actually expended* during Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration; and in order to this, it was neceſſary that he ſhould give the whole amount of the debt at the cloſe, as well as at the beginning of that adminiſtration. When therefore he declares, "in an unqualified manner," that the capital had been accumulated from two hundred and thirty-two to five hundred and fifty-eight millions, he declares, very properly, that the maſs of the debt had been increaſed three hundred and twenty-ſix millions, during the luckleſs period in which Mr. Pitt had the management of the finances of this country. Had he deducted the ſtock redeemed, he would have given an inadequate idea of the expenditure; for this redemption is the effect, not of the Miniſter's *ſavings*, as O. P. abſurdly imagines, but almoſt wholly of new taxes, to the amount of three millions a year, which have been impoſed for that ſpecial purpoſe; and which, on the moſt favourable hypotheſis, muſt be continued at leaſt during this generation*. In whatever degree, therefore, *future* ages may be benefited by the redemption, it is as certain that thoſe of the *preſent* age will have to bear the whole weight of five hundred and fifty eight millions, as that they are indebted for the greater part of their load to the prodigality and extravagance of the late Adminiſtration. It is to be hoped that O. P. in future will have the precaution to underſtand a book, before he ventures to be ſo harſh in his comments upon it; and that he will make himſelf better acquainted with an author, before he reproaches him with improper motives for his conduct. Mr. Morgan muſt have been weak indeed, either in ſuppoſing that he could deceive the public by the ſhallow artifice imputed to him by this writer, or in having recourſe at all to deceit where it was ſo completely uſeleſs. The plain and honeſt truth was abundantly ſufficient for his purpoſe; and he could have given as little weight to his argument by magnifying a debt which exceeds five hundred millions, as by attempting to exaggerate the profuſion which, in *leſs than nine years*, created the greater part of it. M. N.

London,
January 8th, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is impoſſible to read the ſpecimens exhibited in the *Hiſtorical Memoir on Italian Tragedy*, p. 318, of the *Ariſtodemo* of the Abate Monti, without feeling intereſted for the author. Perhaps ſome of your Italian Correſpondents could acquaint me with his fate. I hope he was not involved in the ruin of the unfortunate Pius, with whom he was, I believe, officially connected.

Has the poem by Monti, entitled *In Morte di Ugo Baſſeville*, yet appeared in an Engliſh dreſs? If it has not, would it not ſeem from the analyſis of it, given in the above work, p. 327, to be highly deſerving the notice of the Engliſh readers? A good verſion of Monti's tragedies is alſo to be wiſhed for. They are certainly dramatic productions of the firſt order.

M. Todd, in his valuable edition of

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* Should the Income-tax ever accompliſh its purpoſe, ſome obſequious writer will no doubt be then found, to congratulate the country on the economy of a Miniſter who, by his *ſavings*, has diſcharged fifty-ſix millions of the public debt!

the

the *Poetical Works of Milton*, ſays, in his notes on *Manſus*, vol. vi. p. 347, "there are two Letters from Loredano to Manſo, the former of which relates to Manſo's *Life of Marino*." Can any of your Correſpondents inform me whether Manſo's Life of Marino ever appeared? I cannot find mention of it in the catalogues that I have examined.

It is matter of great ſurprize to me, that no good verſion of Maffei's *Merope* has yet appeared in the Engliſh language. Had Aaron Hill attempted it, he would certainly have failed; but he did not;—he only adapted Voltaire's *Merope* to the Engliſh ſtage—(See his ſeveral letters on this ſubject, in the 2d volume of his *Works*. *Lond.* 1754.)—In one of theſe he ſays, "You will receive, at the ſame time, my *Merope*, upon a plan as near Voltaire's as I could bring it with a ſafe conſcience." Whoever reads this paſſage will be aſtoniſhed to find Baretti aſſerting, that "the Merope of Maffei had the honour of being tranſlated into Engliſh by Aaron Hill."—*It. lit. p.* 102.

"In the year 1741, (ſays Baretti), I ſaw in Venice a collection of old Italian tragedies and comedies, made by the learned poet and antiquarian Apoſtolo Zeno, to the number, as he aſſured me, of about four thouſand."—*Ibid, p.* 118. "This collection (he adds), was bequeathed by Zeno to the Geſuati, an order of monks, reſiding in Venice." What was the fate of this ineſtimable collection in the revolution that took place in Venice? Does it ſtill remain in Venice; or has it paſſed into the Imperial Library of Vienna, or the National Library of Paris? Satisfactory information on this ſubject would be very acceptable to

A LOVER OF THE ITALIAN DRAMA.

January 8, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazines for September, 1800, vol. x. page 108; for February, 1801, vol. xi. page 25; and for September, 1801, vol. xii. page 93, you have inſerted Abſtracts of Meteorological Journals kept at Leighton, and Woburn, in Bedfordſhire, a continuation of which I now ſend you. In my former communications, I gave the mean monthly depths of rain and evaporation to three places of decimals; but finding, ſince Mr. Farey's ſix rain-gauges have been in uſe, ſuch a conſiderable difference in reſpect of rain, in places ſo near each other, I have now only given them to two places, and ſhall continue them ſo in future. I am diſappointed in not having had intimation, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, of an *hygrometer* and an *anemometer* eaſily to be procured, and which would bear a compariſon with the journals kept by others, as requeſted in my ſecond Letter above mentioned.

A Meteorological Journal kept at Leighton.

1801	Barom.	Therm. without	Therm. within	Rain	Evaporation	N.	E.	S.	W.
	Inch.	Deg.	Deg.	Inch.	Inch.				
July -	29.464	61.5	64.1	2.12	5.62	25	24	37	38
Auguſt -	29.726	62.0	64.9	0.73	5.58	41	26	20	37
September -	29.565	57.2	60.9	3.36	3.38	34	32	25	29
October -	29.497	47.5	51.7	2.50	2.56	16	19	54	35
November -	29.366	38.9	41.7	3.98	1.33	23	10	37	50
December -	29.124	32.1	36.0	2.66	1.96	5	20	50	49
			Total	15.35	20.43	144	131	223	238
Means -	29.457	49.9	53.2	2.558	3.405	24	22	37	40
			T. for the whole Yr.	24.474	34.708	314	236	505	405
Monthly Mean for the whole Year	29.496	47.9	50.7	2.039	2.893	26	20	42	34
Do. for the Yr. 1800	29.479	47.6	49.1	2.297	2.499	29	18	43	32

Approximation of the wind to the cardinal points.

For the ſake of compariſon, I have repeated the monthly means of my laſt year's Journal, under thoſe of this year, and think it worthy of remark, how near the approximations of the wind agree in the different years; and have to add, that the greateſt heat here in the ſhade was on the 22d of July, at one o'clock, when (though it was cloudy) the thermometer ſtood at 79°;—ſo early as the 5th of November, at 10h. 30m. in the evening it was as low as 24°. The moſt remarkable variations that took place, were on the 29th of November, when at 7h. in the afternoon it ſtood at 15°, and at 21h. (nine the next morning) at 34°; and on the 19th of December at twelve at night, when it was at 9°, (the very loweſt that it has been this ſeaſon), and the next day at twelve o'clock, it was at 38°; the wind during theſe laſt twelve hours being weſt, and barometer 29.80. I have generally experienced the truth of Mr. Copeland's remark, (*Memoirs of Science*, vol. i. p. 514) that in winter a riſe of the barometer indicates approaching heat; and a fall of the ſame, that the cold will ſhortly increaſe.

The depths of Rain ſhewn by Mr. Farey's Rain Gauges laſt Half-year, is as follow:

	Gauges on the Summit			Gauges in the Valley.		
	I.	III.	V.	II.	IV.	VI.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
July - -	3.34	3.61	2.40	1.88	2.06	3.50
Auguſt -	1.46	1.34	1.11	2.61	1.05	1.46
September -	3.42	4.32	2.88	†3.42	3.50	4.76
October -	2.73	2.82	3.57	†2.47	2.33	3.57
November* -	4.45	4.88	3.71	3.84	3.71	5.67
December -	1.86	1.98	1.66	1.06	1.49	‡2.23
Total -	17.26	18.95	15.33	15.28	14.14	21.19
Total in firſt ½ Yr.	7.15	8.56	6.61	6.94	7.07	11.35
Do. in the Year	24.41	27.51	21.94	22.22	21.21	32.54

* It is to be remarked, that a larger depth of ſnow having fallen in November than the tunnels of the gauges could be ſuppoſed to receive, the ſnow found in each on the 28th of November was carefully emptied out, and the depth of water which the ſnow then lying on the ground would produce was aſcertained by a cylindrical tin-tube, which was repeatedly thruſt down into the ſnow, on a ſmooth place near to the ſeveral gauges, and taken up with the ſnow in it and weighed; and from the known dimenſions, and weight of the empty tin tube, the weight on that given area was aſcertained; the mean reſult was, that the ſnow then lying (about nine inches deep) would produce 1.23 inches depth of water on the ſurface, and this quantity has accordingly been added to, and included in the ſeveral depths of rain in that month in the above table. † I have alſo to remark, that an inſect, or ſome other matter, got by accident into the tube of the gauge on Crawley Hill, No. II. and ſtopped the water from deſcending into the bottle, both in September and October, and what was not evaporated away ſtood in the tunnel; ‡ alſo that the bottle of the gauge on Cowhill Iſland, No. VI. was cracked by the froſt in December and the water loſt; but in order to fill up the Table, for the ſake of compariſon, the depths are aſſumed, in the above three inſtances, in the ſame ratio to the other months of the ſame gauges, as thoſe months have to the others, in the gauges which were perfectly obſerved —I have further only to add, that the general mean depth of rain for the year 1801, by Mr. Farey's ſix gauges, is 24.972 inches, exceeding the depth ſhewn by my gauge by half an inch nearly.

Leighton, I am, Sir, your's, &c.
January 14, 1802. B. Bevan.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read with pleaſure Dr. Lettſom's Obſervations on the utility of birds to the farmer and agriculturiſt, and I am convinced, from all my own obſervations, that in a general view they are perfectly correct, and that birds collectively taken do infinitely more ſervice than harm.

Perhaps,

Perhaps, however, a uſeful diſtinction might be made with reſpect to the ſpecies which ought principally to be encouraged and protected. In this view we may divide the feathered tribe into granivorous and carnivorous, or, more properly, inſectivorous; thoſe which are wholly or chiefly granivorous certainly do much miſchief, and ought rather to be diſcouraged; while to the others every poſſible protection ought to be extended. The crow (as Dr. Lettſom judiciouſly obſerves) is both granivorous and carnivorous: but as they are, the carrion crow in particular, rather more of the latter character, they are deſerving of kindneſs and attention; the rook leaſt of all, ſince it eats the moſt corn. The magpie too is almoſt entirely carnivorous, and is one of the moſt uſeful creatures that exiſts. I always think when I hear of one of their neſts being deſtroyed by unlucky boys, that ſociety has loſt ſo many friends. They are indefatigable in their purſuit of inſects, and indeed almoſt ſubſiſt on the larger and moſt deſtructive kinds, as ſlugs, caterpillars, &c. Next to the magpie, the blackbird is, of all the inhabitants of the woods, the moſt ſerviceable to man. He not only enlivens us with his charming ſong, but clears our gardens and our fields of their worſt enemies. There ought to be a penalty on taking the neſt of either the blackbird or the thruſh, which, as well as the blackbird, ſubſiſts during the ſpring almoſt wholly on inſects. The robin-red-breaſt ſtands in the ſame predicament: ſuch is his appetite for inſects, that he regularly follows the ſpade of the delver, and that often at a ſmall diſtance; and probably not leſs from his utility than his pleaſing familiar habits, is ſuch a favourite with country people. Among the inſects on which he preys are ſome of the moſt deſtructive that exiſt; the ſeveral kinds of earth-grubs, the *larvæ* of inſects of the beetle kind, and the *julus*, or hundred-legs, a moſt pernicious inſect, which, wherever it prevails, produces a tumour on the roots of cabbages, broccoli, &c. and entirely ſpoils the growth of the plant. Another ſingular benefactor to man is the ſwallow. A ſingle bird of this genus, it is calculated, will deſtroy nearly five thouſand moths and butterflies in a week; and if we conſider the countleſs number of caterpillars theſe would have produced, can we do otherwiſe than hail the approach of theſe active friends, theſe cheerful and pleaſant "harbingers of ſpring?" The nightingale is alſo entirely an inſectivorous bird, and therefore deſerves our regard as well for its uſeful exertions as its delightful ſong.

On the other hand, the pigeon is almoſt entirely a granivorous bird, and is one of the moſt deſtructive that I know. It is even a miſchievous animal, and will deſtroy the buds of flowers and plants, even where it does not eat them. The partridge is alſo granivorous and very deſtructive, as well as the pheaſant, which is however leſs ſo than the partridge, being in ſome meaſure carnivorous. Of the ſmall birds, I have found the common houſe-ſparrow moſt miſchievous. It is ruinous to the peaſe and other plants reared for ſeed in the autumn ſeaſon. Next to the ſparrow in this deſtructive claſs I reckon the tom-tit; and perhaps moſt of the hard-billed birds ſubſiſt on grain and ſeeds.

Of our domeſtic poultry, the common fowls are both granivorous and carnivorous; but where they can find grain, they will ſeldom take the trouble of looking for inſects. The Turkey and the Guinea-fowl are much fonder of inſects than common fowls. But there is no animal ſo uſeful for deſtroying inſects as the common duck. I am indeed ſatisfied that a farmer would find his account by keeping large flocks of them, and driving them into his corn-fields when the corn is young; and more particularly among the young turnips, which I am convinced are deſtroyed by the ſlug, and not by a fly, according to the vulgar notion.

Dr. Lettſom is certainly right, that froſt is not ſuch a deſtroyer of inſects as is commonly ſuppoſed. My little garden is greatly infeſted with ſlugs; and as I am fond of cultivating curious and beautiful herbaceous plants, I have ſuffered very ſeverely by them. This however I can affirm, that I have found them much more numerous after very ſevere ſeaſons, than I did laſt year, which was ſo remarkably mild. I however employed laſt winter two excellent gardeners of the duck ſpecies, and to their indefatigable exertions I might be chiefly indebted for this circumſtance. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Jan. 2, 1802. VARRO.

N.B. Can any of your Correſpondents anſwer this Query.—Is the nightingale really a bird of paſſage; or is it only *ſilent* except in the ſummer ſeaſon, and from being rarely ſeen (from its recluſe habits) ſuppoſed to depart, when it ceaſes to ſing?

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the third volume of your Magazine was given a ſcale of the price of bread, per quartern loaf, during the year 1796; as the variation has been much greater in the year 1801, you may perhaps think it worth inſertion.

1801.	s.	d.
Jan.	1—1	9¼
	15—1	8
	29—1	9
Feb.	2*—1	7¼
	5*—1	7¾
March	5—1	10½
	26—1	9½
April	2—1	9¼
	16—1	9
	23—1	8½
	30—1	8
May	7—1	6¼
	14—1	4¾
	21—1	3½
	28—1	4¼
June	4—1	4¼
	11—1	5¼
	18—1	5
	25—1	4¾
July	9—1	5¼
	16—1	6¼
	23—1	8⅓
Auguſt	7—1	7
	13—1	6.
	20—1	4½
	27—1	2½
Sept.	3—1	0½
	10—1	0¼
	17—1	0½
	24—1	1½
Oct.	8—1	1
	22—0	11½
	29—0	11¼
Nov.	5—0	10½
	12—0	10¾
	26—0	11¾
Dec.	10—1	0
	17—0	11½
	24—1	0
	31—1	0¼

It may be proper to remind your country Readers, that the weight of the London quartern loaf is 4lb. 5½oz. G.

January 6, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following obſervations and conjectures are propoſed, not as certainly juſt, but as *luſus ingenii*, which, if they do no good, can do no harm, and may whet the wits of abler critics.

Fungar vice cotis—exſors ipſe ſecandi.

Homer Il. α v. 597.

Αυταρ ὁ τοις αλλοισι Θεσις ενδεξια πασιν
Ωνοχοει, γλυκυ νεκταρ απο κρητηρος αφυσσων.

The comma after Ωνοχοει ſhould be removed, as a well-known elegance of the Greek language is thereby loſt. To put the matter out of doubt, compare Il. δ. v. 3. νεκταρ ερυθροχοει.

Il. γ. v. 100, for Αλεξανδρη ἑνεκ' αρχης, read ατης, as in other places. Vide Il. ω. v. 28.

Il. τ. v. 133,

ὁθ' ἑον Φιλον υἱον ὁρωτο
Εργον αεικες ἐχοντα, ὑπ' Ευρυσθηος αεθλων,

Place a comma after Ευρυσθηος, that αεθλων may be governed of εργον.

Virgil, Ecl. i. v. 74,

Inſere nunc, Melibœe, piros,

Forte *I ſere nunc.* In this *formula*, the *I* and the *nunc* uſually ſtand together; but this is not univerſal. Martial Epigr. L. x. Ep. 96, *I cole nunc reges.* If any one, however, ſhould defend the common reading from the following hemiſtich of Virgil, *Inſere Daphni, piros*, verbum non amplius addam.

Virgil, Æn. v. 372,

Victorem Buten immani corpore, qui ſe
Bebrycia veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,
Perculit, &c.

immani corpore will be properly connected with *qui ſe ferebat*, a comma being placed after *Buten* and *gente*, as

Æn. viii. 199,

Illius atros
Ore vomens ignes, magna ſe mole ferebat.

Æn. v. 541,

Nec bonus Eurytion prælato invidit honori.

Heyne explains *prælato* by *prærepto*, but this makes the paſſage ambiguous even to a Roman ear. I have tried *honore*, *honoris*, and *honorem*. *Honore* is good for nothing; *honoris* is alſo the conjecture of Markland; *honorem* appears the ſimpleſt and beſt. Vide Hor. Serm. l. i. vi. v. 49,

Quia non, ut forſit honorem
Jure mihi invideat *quivis*, *ita te quoque amicum.*

On the verb *invideo*, ſee that moſt judicious Grammarian Perizonius, in his notes on Sanct. Minerva, lib. iii. cap. 3. n. 80.

Æn. ix. v, 205,

Eſt hic, eſt animus lucis contemtor.

For *hic* read *huic* δεικτικως.

Cheſhunt, I am, Sir, your's, &c.
Dec. 24, 1801. E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

HAVING obſerved, in your uſeful Magazine, a well-written paper on mirrors for enlightening and directing ſhips near capes and headlands, perhaps a little further information on that uſeful ſubject may not be unintereſting to your numerous readers.

It

* The month of February was the period of the experiment of brown bread.

It has been long doubted, whether Archimedes did really burn the Roman ſhips of Marcellus at the ſiege of Syracuſe with a large mirror, as no ſuch feat could ever be performed by ſucceeding opticians. If he did, no doubt it muſt have been effected by a vaſt number of ſmall mirrors placed on a large concave ſurface, or frame of wood, ſo as to have their reflected light thrown together at a greater or leſs diſtance by means of adjuſting ſcrews. This was the manner in which Buffon concentrated a vaſt quantity of light thrown from a concave caſe or fruſtum of a globe filled with 400 mirrors; but, as the focus muſt have been the ſize of one of his mirrors, the condenſation of light was not ſufficient to burn intenſely, without a convex lenſe to concentrate the light ſo aſſembled more to a point. In this focus various metals were melted, diamonds diſperſed, &c. and it has only remained a curioſity in the Botanic-garden in Paris ſince his time.

Other artiſts have lined the fruſtum of a globe with ſtraw, and other poliſhed reflecting ſubſtances; but we do not find theſe contrivances either uſed for burning of ſhips, or lighting them on their way: they were philoſophical curioſities, and, like other novelties, amuſed the curious for a time. But this is one among thouſands of inſtances, how a theorem in mathematics, or an invention in mechanics, may at firſt ſeem a mere toy for the mind, and applicable to no earthly purpoſe, yet, in time, may be found to contribute to the eſtabliſhment of truth, or the general happineſs of ſociety. Did not a falling apple firſt ſuggeſt the law of gravity? Did not a ſhepherd diſcover the load-ſtone? And the diſſection of a frog the galvanic influence? We ſhould not laugh at experiments that fail, or at thoſe which ſeem to lead to nothing—No trial is loſt!

But to return. The firſt uſe of concave-mirrors, I remember to have ſeen (about thirty years ago), to direct ſhips, were at Liverpool and Newcaſtle: into the firſt, the road is very intricate, through ſands and ſhoals, from Hoy Lake to the Black Rock. To direct the mariner in the night, that ingenious and uſeful dock-maſter, Captain Hutchinſon, placed poliſhed copper mirrors in light-houſes, facing each turning of the Channel, ſo that the pilot made way towards the firſt light he ſaw, till he ſaw another to his right or left; he then turned immediately towards the ſecond light, and purſued that channel till another light broke in upon him, to which he then directed the ſhip. Thus is the harbour obtained by night as well as by day. At Newcaſtle, the Tyne flows perpendicularly into the German Ocean, and veſſels in the night might fail paſt its mouth, were it not for a copper-mirror that throws out a light into the ſea, in the direction of the river, ſo that as ſoon as that light is beginning to be croſſed, the ſhip turns towards it, and is directed by it into the river.

Theſe were in uſe in the year 1770, and are, no doubt, at this time, greatly improved. But this ſhews that mirrors were employed for navigation long before 1779 and 1787, the date of Mr. Ezekiel Walker's invention, as ſet forth in your impartial Magazine. Beſides, the French have uſed mirrors at the mouths of their harbours time out of mind! Far from depreciating the merit of Mr. E. Walker's mirrors, I greatly admire them; and he deſerves much praiſe for having aſſiſted in bringing the huge mirrors of Buffon and Villette into general uſe, both without and within doors; and certainly he who can increaſe light, even as much as with a farthing-candle, deſerves well of a commercial country.

I am led into this reflection, by having lately ſailed by the Scilly Light-houſe, where I was much ſtruck with an intermitting light, that at once tells you what light it is, by diſappearing every ſecond minute. This is alſo a light of mirrors, but they are of copper, plated with ſilver, and poliſhed in the curve of the parabola, by which their light neither ſpreads nor converges, but darts a cylinder of light to a vaſt diſtance. This light conſiſts of ſix round mirrors placed round a ſeventh, each twenty-two inches in diameter; every mirror having an Argand's lamp in its focus, ſupplied with oil from behind. The frame in which theſe mirrors are fixed ſtands perpendicularly to the horizon, on a ſhaft united with a machine below that turns the whole round every two minutes: hence a cylinder of light, five feet and a half diameter, ſweeps the whole horizon, and, by its intermiſſion, cannot be miſtaken for any other. This powerful light I find has been copied in Spain, on the Skerries, on the Iſle of Wight, &c. ſome ſtationary, and ſome with motion, without conſulting the original inventor. Upon ſeeing Mr. Ezekiel Walker's account of his mirrors, I concluded he muſt have been

been the inventor of the Scilly light; but, on application to the Trinity Houſe, I found there were more Walkers who enlighten the world than your correſpondent of Lynn Regis, and that it was Mr. Adam Walker, the lecturer in natural and experimental philoſophy, who gave the deſign, and had that light executed under his immediate inſpection.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

NAUTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following is an abſtract of a Meteorological Journal which I kept at Carliſle for the laſt twelve months, and is ſent to you for publication in your Magazine.

Table.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			*Rain in Inches and Lengths.*	
	High.	*Low.*	*Mean.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Mean.*		
	°	°	°					
January -	51	25	40.8	30.14	29.07	29.71	3	
February -	54	30	41	30.19	28.96	29.70	2.456	
March -	60	28	43.7	30.33	28.66	29.71	2.874	
April -	68	28½	46.6	30.43	29.22	30.02	862	
May -	68	36	53.1	30.21	29.57	29.85	1.931	
June -	70	32½	55.8	30.25	29.83	30.03	325	
July -	78	43	59.7	30.17	29.37	29.81	5.627	
Auguſt -	75	49	60.8	30.34	29.6	30.08	908	
September -	71	36	55.5	30.32	29.48	29.91	4.804	
October -	64	33	49.5	30.27	28.91	29.71	4.702	
November -	55	20½	39.8	30.17	28.98	29.64	1.496	
December -	44	17½	33.6	30.16	28.65	29.38	2.481	
	An. Mean		48.3	Annual Mean		29.796	31.466	Total.

The barometer and thermometer uſed in keeping this Journal were made by Meſſrs. Jones, Holborn, London. The barometer is of the Torricellian conſtruction; its ſcale is not full inches, but ſomething leſs, owing to the riſing and falling of the ſurface of the reſervoir; the nonius moves by a key placed in the front of the barometer, and it has a floating gauge for the purpoſe of adjuſting it to its proper height. The thermometer is divided into half degrees, and is properly graduated. The times of regiſtering were eight o'clock in the morning, one at noon, and ten at night, in the winter months; and half paſt ſeven, half paſt one, and half paſt ten, in ſummer. My rain-gauge is a tin-veſſel; the trunk is to the funnel as nine to one, and has a floating index to aſcertain the quantity. The latitude and longitude of Carliſle, and its height above the level of the ſea, will be found in the Monthly Magazine for May laſt.

Carliſle, Jan. 11, 1802. I am, &c.

WM. PITT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS ſome inquiries have been made, reſpecting the re-publication of the "Memoirs of the Life of Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. &c." I beg leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to inform thoſe who may intereſt themſelves on the ſubject, that my late brother's own copy of thoſe Memoirs, with alterations, corrections, and additional papers, have been entruſted by his family to the care of two of his intimate friends, who are preparing for the preſs a new edition, with all the diſpatch that a proper attention to the arrangement of thoſe materials will permit.

I remain, Sir,

Richmond, Jan. 22, 1802. Your humble Servant,

T. WAKEFIELD.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERUSING the ſeveral diſquiſitions reſpecting the Bank, that have very intereſtingly occupied your pages, leads me to conceive there cannot be a better channel to ſolicit information through, on the following ſubject.

The Bank-directors have, within theſe two years, inſtead of increaſing the dividends on Bank-ſtock, given a *bonus* to the holders thereof; but upon the application of deviſees, entitled to the dividends for life, they are informed they will not be permitted to ſell out ſuch bonus, the directors having conſulted the (late, I ſuppoſe) Attorney and Solicitor General, who were of opinion ſuch bonus muſt be added to the ſtock, and that the deviſee is only entitled to receive the dividends thereon. To ſuſpect ſuch high legal authority can be miſtaken may ſeem ſelf-arrogant, but the following fact induces me to wiſh for better information than the *ipſe dixit* of a Bank-clerk.

A. deviſed by will *all* intereſt, dividends and proceeds ariſing from a certain quantity of Bank-ſtock, to his wife B. for life, and at her deceaſe *ſpecifically* deviſed ſuch Bank-ſtock to C. a collateral branch of his family; all the *reſt* and *reſidue* of his eſtate he deviſed *abſolutely* to B.

It is well known, for particular reaſons, the teſtator never intended C. to have more than that ſpecific bequeſt; and as the bonus is but another name for intereſt and proceeds, my inquiry would clear this point; whether there is any act of the legiſlature, chartered or bye-law, to ſupport the Bank in refuſing to ſuffer the annuitant ſelling out ſuch bonus? and, if not, how long has the private opinion (without a judicial deciſion) of any public legal character been deemed the law of the land? and whether, if B. ſubmits to ſuch dictatorial preſumption, ſhe ſtill has not a right by will to diſpoſe of ſuch bonus as it ſuits her own inclination?

October 8, 1801. AGUECHEEK.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SINGULAR MODE OF EXTORTION.

AMONG the numerous abuſes practiſed or tolerated by the ſenate of Venice in the government of the Grecian iſlands ſubject to their ſway, the following ſingular method of extortion is worthy of notice.

When a governor was appointed, his firſt care was to provide himſelf with a good ſum of money, which perhaps he was obliged to borrow from the Jews eſtabliſhed at Venice. Immediately on his arrival in the iſle which he was to govern, he diſtributed that money among the peaſants, in what may literally be called a *forced loan*, though of a very different kind from what we uſually underſtand by that term. In fact, he compelled them to *accept* the *loan*, under the obligation of repaying double the amount at the expiration of the year. If they ſhewed themſelves deficient in the payment at the appointed time, whatever part remained unpaid was doubled for the ſucceeding year, and went on progreſſively doubling from year to year, until the debt was completely diſcharged.

Nor was this the whole of the grievance: for thoſe re imburſements were not made in money, but in the productions of the ſoil, which the unfortunate peaſant was forced to deliver to his unfeeling oppreſſor at whatever price the latter choſe arbitrarily to ſet on them.

In vain the huſbandman remonſtrated againſt the compulſory loan, and repreſented that he did not want the money: in vain he ſtrove to avoid the acceptance of a ſum which was impudently offered to him under the name of a friendly aid: his refuſal was conſtrued into an act of rebellion: he was dragged to priſon, and there lay groaning in irons, till the cruelty of his ſituation at length extorted his conſent to the hard terms impoſed on him by the avarice of his tyrant. But, now, even his acceptance of the conditions was not ſufficient to procure him his liberty: he was moreover conſtrained to pay a certain fine, as the price of his enlargement.

Leſt the Engliſh reader ſhould conceive this picture to be the work of imagination, it may be well to inform him that the facts are ſtated on the authority of *Graſſet Saint-Sauveur*, who reſided many years in the Venetian iſles, in the character of French conſul.

DESULTORY COMMENTS *on* MASON'S SUPPLEMENT *to* JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

(Continued from page 404, *of Vol. XII.)*

GIUST.

FROM the Italian *gioſtra* Spenſer has formed the word *giuſt*; and from the French *jouſte* Shakeſpeare has formed the word *juſt*, *a tilt*; which Dryden alſo employs in the ſame ſenſe. From this laſt word the frequentative *juſtle*, *to tilt frequently*, *to encounter*, *to claſh*, has been regularly moulded. It is, however, inconvenient that the word *juſt* ſhould ſignify

nify both a *tournament* and a *righteous man*; on which account modern writers moſtly ſpell the etymon *jouſt*, and infer the frequentative *joſtle*. This is a rational method of withdrawing ambiguity: when two words of diſtinct parentage and meaning become orthographically identical, the leſs uſual of the two ſhould be traced back to its original form, and employed in ſome one of its more antique but more diſtinguiſhable appearances.

Gladful.—From the Anglo-Saxon *gled, a live coal, a fire,* comes the adjective *glad*; which means primarily *bright, ſhining*; and is employed in that ſenſe by Ottfried, and in the Edda of Sæmund. Light and joy are naturally aſſociated; hence a word, originally ſignifying *luminous*, eaſily turns to ſignify *cheerful*. Still there is ſome incongruity in employing ſuch a term for *cheerful*, when the idea of *luminouſneſs* is expreſsly excluded; as where Milton talks of "*glad evening*." Although a metaphorical uſe of the adjective *glad* is very common in Engliſh: yet the ſubſtantive etymon *glede*, as the old writers ſpell it, is never uſed for a *frolic*, a *merry-make*, as is the word *fun*, which likewiſe meant originally a *bonfire*. The affixes *full* and *leſs*, being adjectives, are only capable of combination with ſubſtantives: it is therefore not the adjective *glad*, but the ſubſtantive *glede*, which forms a part of the word *gladful*, if it be at all a legitimate word. In this caſe what would it mean? *Full of live coals, fiery!* There is not then yet in the language an inſtance of the only tolerable uſe of this word. Suppoſe we contrive one:—

'Th' intruſive poker grubs the *gladful* grate,
And cinder-cataracts patter on the hearth.

Henceforwards.—*Henceforwards*, ſays Mr. Maſon, is the ſame as *henceforward*; if ſo, let us always omit the cacophonous *ers*: the Engliſh language ſuperabounds with hiſſings, and we ſhould neglect no opportunity of thinning the number. Pindar could write in Greek an *eſsleſs* ode; but neither Gray, nor that vanquiſher of glottic difficulties, Joſhua Sylveſter, would have accompliſhed it in our tongue: its ſibilations are attached to its moſt neceſſary inflections, the caſes and numbers of its nouns, the perſons of its verbs, and the formation of its adjectives are too often aſſiſted by the officious *eſs*. If one ſeeks in Wallis, or in Lindley Murray, for the liſt of Engliſh adverbs, one is ſurprized to obſerve ſo many terminating with *s*:

Sometimes, oftentimes, always, ſtraitways, nowadays, anights, elſe, whilſt, beſides, darklings, once, twice, thrice whence, hence, thence, ſince, thus, perhaps, otherwiſe, upwards, downwards, homewards, backwards, forwards, &c.

Of theſe adverbs ſome owe the *s* final to the accidental termination of the noun which forms their baſis, as *otherwiſe*; ſome to the circumſtance, that the noun, which forms their baſis, is, by the nature of their meaning, employed in the plural number, as *oftentimes*; but a great many aſſume it only in their adverbial form. Thus we ſay:—"a *backward* baſhful man,"—"a *forward* officious fellow;" but "to walk *backwards* and *forwards*." Again—"I am to paſs a day at Clarkſon's; Coleridge too is gone to live *beſide* the lake; I ſhall viſit him *beſides*." *One* and *once* are never counfounded. That this *s* is a formative letter, and adverbializing affix, and therefore as eſſential as the *ly* in *wiſely*, or the *to* in *to-day*, may be further ſhown from the analogy of other Gothic dialects. So in German are formed from *ander*, other: *anders*, otherwiſe: *recht*, right: *rechts*, aright: *link*, left: *links*, aleft: *theil*, part: *theils*, partly: *ſtatt*, ſtead: (whence to *ſtay* and *ſtaith*); *ſtets*, continually: *abend*, evening: *abends*, ov-evenings: (if our vernacular adverbs may be ſo written): *Montag*, Monday: *Montags*, o-Mondays: *her*, here: *herwärts*, hither. So again in Hollandiſh:—*on langs, of late*; *dikwils, often*; *ſtraks, preſently*; *eertyds, formerly*; *werwaards, whither*; *derwaards, thither*, &c. Anglo-Saxon:—*Elles, elſe*; *blindlings, blind-eyes*, &c. The reſult of all which pedantry is—what? That *henceforwards*, although unuſual, ought to be ſubſtituted to *henceforward?* No. For the averbializing *s* is already included in the *hence*; and, in *appoſite* or *compound words*, we never inflect both members of the concord. But this reſults—that, although *henceforward* be itſelf correct, yet the *s* may not be omitted in the apparently analogous adverbs, *upwards, downwards, homewards, darklings, ſtraitways, beſides, whilſt* (which word, the *t* being anomalous, ſhould be written *whiles*), *always*, and ſo on; becauſe it is the mark which ſerves to diſtinguiſh them from their cognate nouns.

Hight.—The Attic dialect of the Greeks willingly converted ſigmas into taus, and employed θαλαττα for θαλασσα, and γλωττα for γλωσσα: ſo, among the Gothic dialects, the Engliſh. The German *keſſel*, is expreſſed by *kettle*; *ſchmeiſſen*, by *ſmite*; *ſpieſs*, by *ſpit*; *weiſs*, by *white*; *beiſſen*, by *bite*; and *heiſſen*, by *hight*. The *gh* has been intro-

introduced into the ſpelling of this laſt word erroneouſly: that combination of letters, although ſilent in Engliſh, uſually correſponds with the guttural letters of the foreign etymon, as in *light*, for *licht*; *ſlight*, for *ſchlicht*. *Hight*, like *muſt*, is, according to authority, an inflexible verb; in the preſent, the paſt, and the participle, it is ſtill hight, *hight*. Whereas, according to analogy, it ought to be inflected, like *bite* and *ſmite*; *hite*, *hit*, *hitten*. *Hight* approaches in ſpelling and in ſound too nearly to *height*, or rather *highth*, the regular ſubſtantive of *high*, as *length*, *breadth*, *width*, are of *long*, *broad*, *wide*. On all theſe accounts it is a ſort of cripple, or monſter, in language, and is deſervedly limping to that infirmary of decayed words, the Gloſſary.

Hitch—To *hitch*, commonly means, as Johnſon obſerves, to move by jerks, to proceed with interruptions, to advance with ſhort, ſmall, trail'd ſteps. To *hack*, to *hitch*, and to *haſh*, are all derivatives of the ſame Gothic root. The High and Low Dutch have *hacken*, and *hicken*, and the French, through their Frankiſh anceſtors, *hacher*. The primary meaning is, to chop into fragments, as "to hack wood into billeting." Hemp-ſtalks are broken with a ſort of forked flail, called a *hatchel*, or *hitchel*. *Chaff* is called *häckerling* in German. By thoſe who have clay-cottages, "the temple-haunting martlett" has been named a *hick-wall*. It ſeems ſtrange to apply a metaphor derived from cutting wood, or victuals, to the walk. Has ſome intermediate word been loſt, ſignifying (1) a billet, (anſwering to the German *hütſche*, a *footſtool*); and (2) a clog? We ſay, however, "a *mincing* gait,"—"to *cut* capers,"—"a *ſee-ſaw* waddle,"—"*pick* your way."

Both *to hick* (although obſolete) and *to hack*, have ſupplied derivatives to the language. *Hick-wall*. *Hiccough*. *Higgler*. To *hackle*, and to *haggle*. "He will ſtand *higgle-haggle* for an hour over a twopenny halfpenny bargain."

Intenſive verbs are formed in ſeveral Gothic dialects by introducing the ſound *ſh*. So in German, from *gleiten*, *to glide*; *glitſchen*, *to ſlip*; and again, *feilſchen*, *rauſchen*, *klatſchen*, *horchen*, &c. Of this analogy there are many traces in Engliſh. *Break*, *breach*; *bond* (whence *bundle*), *bunch*; *cling*, *clinch*; *dot*, *dodge*; *foot*, *ſudge*; *grub*, *grudge*; *mund* (mouhe), *munch*; *nook*, *notch*; *ſnap*, *ſnatch*; *ſtand*, *ſtanch*; *ſtark*, *ſtretch*; *ſtink*, *ſtench*; *twick* (zwicken), *twitch*; *wring*, *wrench*; and others. Thus from *hick*, *hitch*.

Imperſeverant.—*Inveiled*.—Mr. Maſon explains theſe words, and perhaps rightly, by *perſeverant* and by *veiled*. It is ſurely a great defect in the language, that one and the ſame formative ſyllable *in* (which before *m*, *b*, and *p*, is for ſound's ſake written *im*) ſhould have three diſtinct offices. Sometimes it is (1), as in the preſent inſtances, inſignificant; ſometimes it repreſents (2) the prepoſition *in*, as *to imperil*, *to inſpire*; ſometimes it ſerves (3) for a privative prefix, as in *immitigable*, *inſanity*.

Where it has no meaning at all it might be dropped: as (I confine myſelf on this occaſion to Mr. Maſon's liſt of words) in im*perſeverant*, im*perſonated*, im*pictured*, im*poor*, in*exhauſtleſs*, in*ſuit*, in*veiled*, and in*villaged*. Indeed all theſe words are obſoleſcent, preciſely becauſe they are anomalouſly formed, with a ſuperfluous *in*.

Where it repreſents the prepoſition *in*, Johnſon has endeavoured to ſubſtitute the French or Greek prepoſition *en*; not merely in words derived from the French, as *enchain*, *enchant*, *encounter*; or from the Greek, as *enclytic*, *encomium*, *encyſted*; but in words even of Latin origin, as *endict*, *endorſe*, *endue*. This laſt alteration is ſurely harſh; the Latin prepoſition *in* being more familiar to our ears, becauſe it is a part of our own language, than the French prepoſition *en*, we expect it in ſuch words as *indict*, *indorſe*, *indue*. Beſides Johnſon does not carry his rule through; he retains, for inſtance, *to indebt*, which is certainly from *endetter*.

Where it ſerves for a privative prefix, it might often be replaced by the Saxon *un*: which, like the ſyllable *neſs*, is become ſo wholly Engliſh, that it unites with words of ſouthern origin without exciting much ſentiment of incongruity; as in *unaccurate*, *unactive*, *unaffected*, *unexhauſted*, *unexpreſſive*, *unextended*, *unimitable*, *unintelligible*, *unintrenched*, *unobvious*, *unoperative*, *unorderly*, *unuſual*, &c. To *ſubſtantives* with Latin terminations the *un* is yet prefixed with reluctance: *un*, according to Junius and to Adelung, is a contraction of *ana*, or *ohne*, *without*: in this caſe it would ſeek the ſociety of ſubſtantives, which it ſhuns. Is it the ſame word as *none*?

Iſſuable.—This may be a legal, but is not a legitimate, term, in the ſenſe aſſigned by Mr. Maſon: it can only mean *able to be iſſued*.—Shakeſpeare's *inſuppreſſive* for *unſuppreſſable* is equally blameworthy.

Juſticiary.—The reſident magiſtrate of a pariſh, or a hundred, is called in Eng-

land *a juſtice of the peace*. This vulgariſm deſerves reprobation. Tranſlate it into any other language, *juſticia pacis*, or *une juſtice de la paix*, and every one will be ſhocked at the aukwardneſs, the abſurdity, of the denomination. There are two ways of curing the blemiſh; the one is to liberalize the word *juſticer*, which, in many places, is uſed by the common people; the other, to modernize the word *juſticiary*. Of each magiſtrate, who is called *juſticiarius de banquo regis*, *juſticiarius communium placitorum*, *juſticiarius foreſtæ*, &c. it might be convenient to ſay *juſticiary*; and of the provincial or diſtrict magiſtrate *juſticer*.

Knife.—Junius had a diſlike to the letter *k*, and declined making an initial of it in his Dictionary: it would have been more rational to indulge an antipathy againſt *c*, which is a very pluperfect letter, and repreſents ſometimes *k*, ſometimes *s*, and ſometimes *ts*. He tells us, however, in his article *cnife*, that Caſaubon ſuppoſed it to derive from the Greek ξιφος, which the Æolians altered into σκιφος. In order to repeat this ſtrange derivation, Mr. Maſon, who ſeldom fatigues us with etymology, has made a nich for the word. How are Æolians to ſend hither their terms? Was the vernacular dialect of Conſtantinople Æolic? Did the corps of Varangi abound with Anglo-Saxon recruits? and a retiring band of veterans firſt bring home the inſtrument and the name? Unluckily the words have no reſemblance. Is there not a Greek infinitive κνιπειν (although I do not find it in my lexicon) *to ſcrape*, or *ſlice*?

Knives may have been brought at a very early period to Great Britain by the Phœnicians, and ſold at their emporial ſea-towns in the Iſle of Wight and in Cornwall. It is not abſurd, therefore, to ſeek, with Gregory Sharpe, in Hebrew for the root of the word *knife*; although it may ſeem ſtrange to fix on a root, which his ſyſtem of tranſlettering would expreſs by *ſhiv*. But on this ſcheme of origin the word would exiſt in the Corniſh and Welſh dialects, which, in the days of the Phœnicians, were not yet ſuperſeded by the Saxon or Daniſh; ſo that the hypotheſis of an Aramic origin muſt be abandoned.

Did the Romans bring us *knives* and the name of *knives*? *Cannivus* for *a penknife* occurs in ſcholaſtic Latinity; is it an antient word, which perchance eſcaped for ages the notice of the ungrateful pen? Salmaſius authorizes the ſuſpicion, that it merely belongs to the ſlang of French ſchool-boys, and is a very modern derivative of *canif*, which, with other Gothic words, the Franks naturalized in France.

In fact, all the Gothic dialects have *knife*. Icelandiſh, *knifir*; Swediſh, *knif*; Anglo-Saxon, *cnif*; Daniſh, *kniv*; German, *kneif*; Hollandiſh, *knipmes*, &c. From the Hollandiſh term, which ſignifies a *nip-blade*, it may be inferred, that the word *knife* was originally applied only to that ſort of *knives* called *claſp-knives* and *hinge-knives*, which *nip* together, which ſhut into the handle. The word *nip*, in the Mœſogothic *ganipan*, was formerly preceded by *k* or *g*; and is itſelf a derivative of *knee*, from the movement of which joint *nip* and *nippers*, and *ſhutting-knives*, have their name very naturally. In order to preſerve the mark of relationſhip throughout this whole family of words, one is tempted to wiſh back the *k* before *nip* and its deſcendants: Junius would have recommended to withdraw it in *knee*, *knife*, *knabble*, &c.

Latter.—This irregular comparative of *late* is one of the many impurities which the tranſlators of the Bible have irrevocably foiſted into our language. *Latter* begins to ſignify "*after in place*," as *later*, "*after in time*:" but the inſtance adduced by Mr. Maſon ſhows this diſtinction to be a modern refinement.

Leaguer.—*Leaguer* anſwers to the German *lager*, *a camp*, and is ſo uſed with propriety by Fairfax:

Till far behind the Chriſtian *leaguer* was—

To beleaguer is *to ſurround with encampments*, *to beſiege*: but as the idea of *encamping* is eſſential to the word; it ought not to be applied to any attack by aſſault, or ſtorm, as in Dryden:—

Againſt *beleaguer'd* heaven the giants move.

Ligan.—This law-term is derived by Mr. Maſon from the Latin *ligare*: in this caſe the Engliſh word would have been *ligate*. A more probable pedigree has been indicated at the word *flotſam*, from the Saxon *ligan*, *to lie*; participle *ligand*.

Livelyhead.—the preſent way of ſpelling requires *livelihead*, and the word means *vivacity*: *livelihood* means *thrift*, *maintenance*: yet the formative ſyllables *head* and *hood* are conſidered by grammarians as twin-born (both ſprung from the Anglo-Saxon *hadh*) and equipollent. One finds authorities for *drerihead*, *drowſihead*, *Godhead*, *hardihead*, *jollihead*, *luſtihead*, *maidenhead*, *penſivehead*, *youthhead*, and others. One alſo finds *manhood*, *womanhood*, *childhood*, *brotherhood*, *ſiſterhood*, *widowhood*, *neighbourhood*, *knighthood*, *prieſthood*, and others.

others. The words in *head* are obſoleſcent, thoſe in *hood* retain their popularity: but there is no ſenſible difference in the ſignificance of the terminations. Deriving from *hadh*, *caput*, *perſona*, (we yet ſay, "a majority told by the *head*,") an idea of perſonality attaches to this ſyllable, on which account *Godhead*, *maidenhead*, *youthhead*, merit, becauſe compatible with ſuch idea, and, if I miſtake not, are obtaining, an exception from the exile which awaits the other words in *head*. Neither *livelihead*, nor *livelihood*, falls within the limits of grammatical correctneſs: as *lively* does ſignify *vivacious*, *livelihead* has, however, ſome pretenſions to mean *vivacity*; but as it never ſignifies *thrifty*, *livelihood* for *thrift*, *maintenance*, is a word altogether barbarous and intolerable, although uſed by Clarendon, by Addiſon, and by South.

Lore.—This word (which is derived from the obſolete *to lear*, *to teach*, and ſignifies *doctrine*) might conveniently have been applied to the formation of many words, which we now take from the Greek, as *meteorology*, *weather-lore*; *philology*, *ſpeach-lore*; and ſo forth.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATE *of* ARTS, MANNERS, *&c. in* EDINBURGH *and* LEITH.

(Concluded from Page 502, of Vol. XII.)

THE fiſh-markets of Edinburgh and Leith are abundantly ſupplied with cod, haddocks, whitings, flounders, ſoles, ſkates, turbots, oyſters, cockles, muſcles, clamps, limpets, &c. from the fiſhings in the Frith, at almoſt all times in the year. Theſe fiſhes afford a vaſt reſource for the ſubſiſtence of the poor;—as a poor man may generally have a dinner of freſh white fiſh for what a dinner of beef or mutton would coſt. Dried white fiſh is at all times plentiful in the Edinburgh markets, and at a very cheap price. Salmon and trout are brought from Stirling, from Perth, from Kinroſs, &c. The price of ſalmon in Edinburgh is rarely lower than in London. Trouts might be obtained in great plenty and of the beſt quality from the inland lakes, if the demand for them were greater, and the means of carriage more convenient. Herrings, the pride of the Scottiſh ſeas, were not till within theſe laſt ten or twelve years taken in conſiderable quantity within the Frith of Forth; though, around all Scotland, from the extremities of this frith on the one ſide to the Solway Frith on the other, good quantities of them were annually caught. But within theſe laſt ten years, herrings have been taken in the mouth of the Forth in a plenty ſurpaſſing all imagination. For immediate uſe, in their freſh ſtate; for preſervation in jars, in vinegar and ſpices, after previous boiling, to be eaten cold; for drying in kilns and over ſmoke, to be preſerved in that ſtate in which they are called *red-herrings*; to be put up in brine, with a very ſtrong ſalt pickle, and in barrels; for uſe alſo, for the extraction of oil from their livers; and to be applied immediately, with lime, in the manufacture of ſoap—theſe herrings are, to this town and its environs, a fund of wealth more truely valuable than if the richeſt gold and ſilver mines had been ſuddenly diſcovered, opened and wrought, in a ſituation equally near to uſe. During the late ſcarcity, and in the whole decline of trade and induſtry by the war, the poor of Edinburgh have found in herrings a cheap reſource for the moſt nouriſhing and wholeſome ſuſtenance. Thoughout all South Britain, great relief to the poor has been derived by the importation of herrings from the Frith of Forth. It is common, during the ſeaſon of taking the herrings, for a ſingle fiſherman, having the ſixth ſhare of a boat, and in no reſpect ſuperior to a common ſailor or a common labourer in huſbandry, to earn not leſs than from 5l. to 10l. ſterling a night! or ſometimes even to 20l. a night! and this for a ſucceſſion of ſeveral months in the year. The tacks of herrings in the Frith of Forth have actually added, within theſe few years, between 200,000l. and 300,000l. a year to the value of the induſtry productive of the firſt neceſſaries of life, which is here exerciſed. The fiſhermen are not entirely of Edinburgh, Leith and Newhaven. From the whole eaſtern coaſts, they repair to take herrings in the Forth; and from Stranraer and other places on the weſt coaſt, after going, firſt to the earlier fiſhery among the Hebridian Iſles, the fiſhermen of thoſe parts are wont to come, in November, by the canal from the Clyde, to ſhare in the advantages of the tack of herrings in this frith. Nothing has, of late, contributed more eminently than this fiſhery to the proſperity of Edinburgh and the villages adjacent.

The porters, chairmen, *cadies* or errand-men, and labourers in common ruſtic work, with the carters, hackney-coachmen, hair-dreſſers, and domeſtic male-ſervants in Edinburgh, compoſe no inconſiderable part of the population; and are ſupported at, for the whole, a large expence, of which not

not more than one-half is compenſated by their productive labour.

For the *women* of labouring families, the modes of employment are not very many. They ſell fruits, greens and fiſh; they are employed as milliners, mantua-makers, ſempſtreſſes and waſher-women; they do tambour-work: but I do not know that the manufacture of ſtraw-hats has been, as yet, tried among them. Numbers of them go to work as reapers in harveſt. At the cotton and paper-mills, a few find employment.

One of the moſt fortunate circumſtances in the condition of Edinburgh is, that it ſtands in the midſt of a country abundant in limeſtone and pit-coal. The former is ſo uſeful for building, &c. that a great town could ſcarcely riſe where it is wanting. The latter is of ſuch indiſpenſable utility, that in no northern climate where fuel, eſpecially this very ſort of fuel, is not cheap and plentiful, can population or induſtry ever flouriſh. On the ſouth-ſide of Edinburgh towards Dalkeith and Roſlin, to the north on the Fife-ſide of the Frith, and weſtward in the country towards Glaſgow, abundance of coal is procured. It is ſold in Edinburgh at about ſeven ſhillings for a ſingle horſe's cart load. Hence, neither domeſtic comforts, nor the conveniences for manufactures, are liable to be diminiſhed, or to be felt as wanting here, on account of any ſcantineſs of fuel. The coalliers live rather in the vicinity of Edinburgh, than in the town itſelf. They receive great wages, work but four days in the week, are very diſſolute and very poor. The women work with the men in the coal-pits.

In all theſe different ways are the means of ſubſiſtence ſupplied to the inhabitants of the metropolis of North Britain. They ſubſiſt, in great part, upon the profits of directly productive induſtry which is elſewhere exerciſed. But, their aſſemblage and employments contribute to augment the power of that induſtry, ſomewhat in the ſame manner in which the application of mill-machinery ſerves to increaſe the production of the labour of the ſpinner and weaver. It is probable, that the whole of the direct income of the inhabitants of this place, ariſing from immediately productive induſtry exerciſed in it, or from the fruits of a productive induſtry operating elſewhere, may be about one million ſterling annually. The total value of their capital, in houſes, lands, money, houſehold furniture, carriages, dreſs and perſonal ornaments, goods in ſhops and warehouſes, horſes and other cattle, conveniences of ſtreets, roads, water-conduits, ſea-ports and ſhipping, and in the advantages for fiſhing which render the ſea to them, as it were, a ſort of perſonal eſtate, may be moderately eſtimated at *twenty millions*. Should we, after the example of Sir William Petty, attempt to value alſo the people themſelves; I ſhould ſuppoſe, that they might be reckoned worth about *ten millions ſterling*—an eſtimate, perhaps, rather too low. But, upon theſe principles, the whole value of the Scottiſh capital, its people and their property, will be *thirty millions ſterling*.

The merchants of Edinburgh, Leith, and the environs, are aſſociated, with the approbation of Government, in a Chamber of Commerce, which watches over their common intereſts, and occaſionally correſponds with his Majeſty's Miniſters reſpecting matters in which theſe intereſts are deeply concerned. They are a reſpectable body. Some of them are bankers; ſharers in the property of the Old Bank, the Royal Bank, or the Britiſh Linen Company—three incorporated companies of bankers; maſters of private banking houſes only; or perſons at once ſharing in the property of the public companies, and acting ſeparately as private bankers. The houſes of Forbes, Hunter and Co. and of Mansfield, Ramſay and Co. are little leſs reſpected in credit, and little leſs extenſive in their tranſactions, than the incorporated companies themſelves. The ſtock of the Old Bank has long been at a higher value in the market than that of almoſt any other public company in Great Britain. Theſe banks keep current accompts with the merchants, iſſue notes payable on demand, diſcount good bills, tranſact the buſineſs of the exchange of money between Edinburgh and other places, &c.

The Ruſſia, &c. merchants, trading to the dominions of Ruſſia, Denmark, and Sweden, in the Baltic and North Seas, are conſiderably numerous and opulent. Tar, timber, iron, hemp, flax, coarſe linens, Ruſſia leather, &c. are the imports from thoſe parts. Cottons, glaſs and bottles, articles of houſehold furniture and dreſs, utenſils of the arts, &c. are the goods ſent out in return. Many of the imports are for immediate conſumption, not for manufacture in order to re-exportation. For the articles of timber, tar, hemp, and flax even alone, the nations of the Baltic draw vaſt ſums from the merchants on the Frith of Forth. Corn to a great value is imported,

for

for the uſe of the bakers and diſtillers, from Dantzick, Gothenburgh, &c. The ſame merchants trade likewiſe to the ports at the mouths of the Elbe, the Ems, and the Weſer. The exports are cottons, glaſs, and a few other ſorts of goods of the manufacture of this country. From the port of Leith, as from Hull and Newcaſtle, there is an exportation of pit-coal to the Baltic. Since the Clyde and Forth were connected by a navigable canal, the merchants of Glaſgow prefer the navigation of that canal and of the Forth to the circuitous and hazardous navigation by the Hebudæ and the Orkneys for exportation of their ſugars, rums, and other Weſt India goods, as well as of the cottons, to the markets of Germany and the Baltic; a preference which tends greatly to enliven and enlarge the trade of Edinburgh and Leith.

The trade with London and the other ports on the eaſt coaſt of England employs much of the mercantile capital of theſe places, and affords large profits to its merchants. The products of the herring-fiſhery and of the other fiſheries on theſe coaſts begin to render the experts from Leith to the ports of England much more valuable than they have heretofore been. Edinburgh ale is exported in conſiderable quantity to London: vaſt quantities of London porter are conſumed in Edinburgh. The diſtillers of Edinburgh and its neighbourhood ſent formerly a geat deal of whiſky to the Engliſh market. Woollen-cloth to a prodigious amount, and almoſt every article of more elegant manufacture, except cottons, linens, and glaſs, are received from England for conſumption in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood.

There has been formerly a conſiderable trade between Leith and the ports of Holland and Flanders. It will be, of courſe, renewed, and will become more flouriſhing than at any former time, in conſequence of the peace now concluded with France and her Allies.

The trade from Leith to Portugal and to the ports of the Mediterranean is conſiderable. The wine-cellars of the merchants here are famous for ſupplying the beſt port that is drunk in Britain. Salted-fiſh of different ſorts are the chief exports from Leith to thoſe ſouthern parts.

A ſmall trade is carried on from this port to the Weſt Indies and North America. It has been ſucceſsful, and will probably become more conſiderable.

The great trade of Edinburgh is in *retail* for the conſumption of its own inhabitants, and for the uſe of perſons in all parts of Scotland to whom its other advantages of intercourſe, correſpondence, and opulence as a capital, make it convenient to ſupply their wants rather directly from this than from any other market.

Its ſtaple manufactures for wholeſale are glaſs-works, ſoap-works, a ſmall manufacture of table-linen, ſome caſt-iron works, tanneries, a button-manufacture, ſome ſmall cotton-works, pit-coal-works in the vicinity, ſhip-building, houſe-building, and of late the herring-fiſhery, if we may name it a manufacture.

The ſhop-keepers in Edinburgh and Leith trade on capitals varying from 500l. to 5000l. or 6000l. ſterling. The merchants doing buſineſs in wholeſale, and exporting and importing by ſea, employ capitals of from 2000l. to 20,000l. or 30,000l. ſterling. Fortunes of from 5000l. to 20,000l. are frequently acquired in the courſe of a ſingle life, by ſhop-keepers trading with prudence and ſucceſs. Merchants in buſineſs on a greater ſcale, not ſeldom realize from 10,000l. to 50,000l. There are bankers who are believed to have acquired by trade in this metropolis to the clear amounts of 200,000l. or even 300,000l. The proprietor and publiſher of a newſpaper retired, not many years ſince, from buſineſs with a fortune of above 20,000l. earned by himſelf in that employment. Some builders have acquired handſome fortunes.

The ſhip maſters and ſailors of Leith are in great conſideration. The former uſually retire, in old age, with fortunes of from 10,000l. to 20,000l. ſterling.

Edinburgh owes much of its wealth and importance to the advantages it enjoys as the ſeat of the courts of juſtice and the offices of Government. The Court of Seſſion, compoſed of fifteen ordinary judges, is the ſupreme court in Scotland for the deciſion of civil cauſes between parties who are ſubjects. The Court of Juſticiary is the ſupreme court for criminal affairs. The Court of Exchequer tries cauſes relating to the revenue. The Sheriff's Courts, the Juſtice of Peace's Courts, and the Town Courts are for the ſubordinate diſtribution of juſtice for the diſtrict. About ſeven hundred perſons in all may be here employed in tranſacting juridical buſineſs, as judges, advocates, writers to the ſignet, agents, procurators, notaries, meſſengers, apprentices and clerks. The trial of cauſes goes on with leſs diſpatch than in the Engliſh courts.

The

The world has not ſeen judges more upright, more learned, of greater abilities, or more aſſiduous in their functions, than thoſe who have for many ſucceſſions filled the benches of the Courts of Seſſion, Juſticiary, and Exchequer. The advocates or counſellors are men of family; often eminently ſkilled in all the branches of erudition, ſcience and ornamental literature; always, in conſiderable number, conſummate maſters of the juriſprudence of their own and other countries. Their order never wants a few orators whoſe pleadings are not exceeded in eloquence by thoſe at any other bar. The writers to the ſignet are more uniformly reſpectable than the attornies in England. The inferior perſons belonging to this profeſſion are, in no reſpect, ſuch as to do it diſcredit. Even the loweſt who are diligent and of fair character, may derive from their buſineſs the means of living as gentlemen. I ſhould ſcarce think that the aggregate profeſſional incomes of the whole body can exceed the ſum of 150,cool. a year. The Scots are indeed incomparably litigious. And when once a man gets into a lawyer's hands as a client, he will not eaſily ſlip from them again.

The Officers of the Cuſtoms, the Exciſe, the Stamp-duties, the General Poſt-office, the Court of Admiralty, the Poſt-office, the Herald's-office, the Staff of the Army for Scotland, &c. form a numerous, and, eſpecially for the higher orders, an eminently reſpectable body of men. Their duties are faithfully diſcharged; their incomes are honourably expended. Edinburgh and Leith owe to them much of the reſpectability of their ſociety and the activity of their buſineſs.

In regard to the ſyſtem of education for the youth of this place, and the knowledge here cultivated, all that is favourable may be, with juſtice, affirmed. For the firſt inſtruction of children in letters, there are a ſufficient number of Engliſh ſchools open under the authority and inſpection of the magiſtrates, which never fail to be ſupplied with excellent teachers. The High School for inſtruction in the Latin language, and in Engliſh ſo far as it is unavoidably connected with the elements of the Latin, is filled by five maſters, the moſt eminent for ſkill in Roman literature, and of the higheſt reputation for that gravity, mildneſs, prudence, piety, and unoſtentatious virtue which are the requiſite qualities in a good teacher. There are alſo ſchools of public inſtitution for inſtruction in writing, arithmetic, and the immediately practical branches of mathematics. Beſides the ſchools of public inſtitution within the city of Edinburgh, there are many private ſchools for the modern languages, and for every different part of education neceſſary or liberal. Leith and the other ſuburbs have alſo their ſchools, public and private. The bodily exerciſes of dancing and fencing are not neglected, but are taught by proper maſters. It is uſual for all parents, without exception, to ſend their children to ſchool. All expend as much on their children's education, as they can poſſibly afford.

The Univerſity conſiſts but of a ſingle college founded by King James the Sixth. It has profeſſors for Greek and Roman literature; for the different branches of philoſophy phyſical and moral; for mathematics; for the ſeveral parts of medical ſcience; for theology; for natural, eccleſiaſtical and civil hiſtory; and for the different branches of the ſtudy of juriſprudence. The profeſſors are, almoſt without exception, men of excellent character, of great learning and ſcience, of the happieſt talents and addreſs for communicating knowledge, and of diligence admirably exemplary in the diſcharge of their profeſſional functions. The ſeſſion is for ſeven months, from October to May. The uſual number of attending ſtudents is ſeldom under twelve hundred. The courſe for the languages, philoſophy, and, after theſe, either law, medicine, or theology as a profeſſional ſtudy, is about ſeven or eight ſeſſions. Degrees are conferred in juriſprudence, medicine, and theology. The profeſſors enjoy ſmall ſalaries; receive fees from the ſtudents; deliver lectures. Of late, for the convenience of the ſtudents, ſeveral of them have been accuſtomed to read a ſecond courſe of lectures in ſummer, after cloſing that for the winter. The expence of reſidence and education for a young man living here, genteelly, but frugally and with uniform prudence may be about 100l. a year. There are ſeveral ſocieties, medical, juridical, theological, philoſophical, and literary, in which the ſtudents voluntarily meet, to debate and read eſſays which they, in turn, compoſe and preſent. There is a good library, of which the ſtudents occaſionally complain, perhaps without reaſon, that the uſe is too excluſively confined to the profeſſors and their friends. The Profeſſor of Anatomy has a very large and excellent collection of preparations for illuſtrating the ſubject of his lectures.

There is a good Muſeum for the illuſtration of the lectures on natural hiſtory. The Principal and the *Senatus Academicus* regulate the police of the Univerſity under the direction and authority of the city magiſtrates. A new edifice for the accommodation of the profeſſors and ſtudents in all the immediate buſineſs of the Univerſity began to be built, before the war, on the plan of Mr. Adam. It remains hitherto unfiniſhed.

Here is a Royal Society for the advancement of phyſical and moral ſcience. It was inſtituted under the auſpices of the late Dr. Robertſon, the hiſtorian. Its liſt of members is highly reſpectable. Several volumes of its Memoirs have been publiſhed, and well received by the world.

The phyſicians and ſurgeons of Edinburgh are reſpectively incorporated. Both theſe bodies conſiſt of men, the pride of the ſociety of the place, and the beſt ornaments of their profeſſions. They are, almoſt without exception, men of eminent ſkill in the ſciences allied to thoſe noble arts which they practiſe.

The clergy of the eſtabliſhed church here are in general illuſtrious for knowledge, eloquence, ſanctity of manners, and diligence in the paſtoral functions. They are univerſally and very highly reſpected. Several of them are profeſſors in the Univerſity; ſeveral have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their writings.

Of the faculty of advocates, as men of great taſte and learning, I have already made mention. Their library is one of the beſt in Europe; and is opened, in a manner ſufficiently convenient and obliging, to the ſtudious uſe of all men of learning and ſcientific inquiry.

It were eaſily poſſible to enumerate by name many gentlemen of this city who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves as philoſophers and eloquent writers by a great variety of publications.—But, I muſt decline the taſk of repeating their names and diſcriminating their merits, as, for me, too delicate and invidious. They are beſt known by their own writings.

The municipal government of this town is by its charter in the magiſtrates and town-council. Leith, Canongate, and one or two other ſuburbs are governed by ſubordinate magiſtrates of the appointment of thoſe of Edinburgh. There are a number of incorporations of artiſans who have alſo a ſhare in the municipal government. The adminiſtration of the police is extremely vigilant, prudent, and enlightened. Street-robberies and murders are, in conſideration of the numbers of the people, very rare.

The morals are more commendable than in almoſt any other great town which I might name. Sloth, drunkenneſs, and venereal diſſipation are the only vices here very conſpicuous. Theſe, I mean, are the vices of the bad. A very great proportion in all ranks are entirely free from them. They fall continually more and more into diſcredit. Every virtue of prudent diſcretion, every virtue of generous magnanimity, every good quality, the reſult of enlarged intelligence, prevails among that part of the community who are eſteemed. No atrocious depravity of diſpoſition and feeling is prominent even among the worſt. Charity and loyalty are two public virtues univerſal among theſe people. I cannot expreſs with what horror the treaſon of Watt and Downie was here regarded, nor with what enthuſiaſm the volunteer corps aſſociated for the protection of public order, and for their country's defence againſt foreign enemies. The many charitable inſtitutions, the liberality with which the wants of the poor are conſtantly ſupplied, the great ſums at different times ſubſcribed for the orphan families of ſoldiers and ſailors, may be mentioned out of innumerable inſtances to ſhew, how open the hearts of theſe people are to the ſympathetic ſenſe of human woe.

In dreſs, the inhabitants of Edinburgh follow the ſame faſhions as thoſe of London. In their victuals, the year perhaps leſs cleanly; in their houſes, more ſo. They are very convivial; and perhaps more frankly and warmly ſo, than the people of England. They live very little in that ſort of *unſocial aſſociation* which one ſees in the coffee-houſes in London. The theatre, a concert, a circus for pantomimes and feats of horſemanſhip, aſſembly-rooms, and frequent aſſemblies for cards and dancing, are their chief public amuſements. Tradeſmen do not ſquander much of their money in following theſe. The public amuſements are conducted with great decorum, and under the cenſure of a nicely diſtinguiſhing taſte.

But, I have already extended this Letter to an unreaſonable length: and here I am obliged to cloſe it.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. R. H.

Edinburgh,
November 3, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INSTANCES occur in ancient history of dumb persons acquiring the use of speech in consequence of some sudden emotion or exertion. We are told by Aulus Gellius that Egles, the Samian, conceiving that he was unfairly treated in regard to the distribution of certain prizes, after a contest at the sacred games, made an effort to upbraid one of his antagonists on that account, and by these means overcame the impediments which deprived him of the power of articulation.* A similar story is related by Herodotus† respecting the son of Crœsus. When Sardis was taken, a Persian, not knowing the king, was going to put him to death: but his son, who was dumb, struck with the danger to which his father was exposed, made a violent effort to speak and succeeded. The words which he first uttered, according to the historian, were: Ἄνθρωπε μὴ κτεῖνε Κροῖσον. In this manner he saved his father's life, and ever after retained the faculty which he had acquired in so extraordinary a manner. Whether these anecdotes be true or false, and whether they furnish any hints that might be applied to practical utility, I shall not here inquire; the question, I believe, has been already determined by anatomists, and those who have examined the organs of persons born dumb. I must however observe, that as we no where read of the ancients being acquainted with any method of ameliorating the condition of such persons by communicating instructions to them, this art may be considered as one of those improvements by which the present age is distinguished; and as its utility cannot be denied, it deserves every support and encouragement. I was led into these reflections by reading in your useful Magazine for November an account of the progress made by the pupils of Mrs. Braidwood's seminary at Hackney. It must give great satisfaction to every friend of humanity to find that the valuable art of teaching such children of misfortune, not only to read and write, but even to converse, has been brought to so great perfection in this country. It shews how much may be effected by genius, patience, and perseverance; and there can be no doubt that by proper assistance a class of human beings, formerly consigned to oblivion and obscurity, will, in future, be enabled to employ their rational faculties with far more advantage to the public; to enlarge the sphere of their own enjoyments, and to become active and useful members of society.

Lincoln's Inn. PHILOCOPHOS.

* Aul. Gell. lib. v. c. 9.
† Herodot. lib. i.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the Word DADO.

YOUR philological correspondent (p. 298, vol. xii.) observes rightly that *dado* means *a die* in Italian. It therefore means (1) the *cubic* part of the pedestal of a column, or of a statue, included between the base and the entablement. It means (2) that part of the pedestal of a pilaster, which corresponds with the *dado* in solid work. It means (3) that part of the wainscotting, or stucco work, which is a lateral prolongation of the *dado* of a pilaster . . . . . that is, the space included between the foot-board and the cornish of the wainscotting.

PALLADIO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A SKETCH *of the* HISTORY *of* PURE MATHEMATICS, *translated from "Traité elementaire de Mathematiques Pures, par* LEMOINE, *Professeur de Mathematiques et de Physique, &c.*

ARITHMETIC.

1. IN the pure mathematics, quantities are considered in an abstract manner, and only in so far as they are susceptible of augmentation or diminution. They comprehend *Arithmetic*, or the art of computing; *Geometry*, or the science of extension; and *Algebra*, or the science of magnitudes in general.

2. The origin of Arithmetic is of the highest antiquity. Nothing, indeed, being more clear and familiar than the idea of *number*, the first men must have counted their fingers, their cattle, their days, their trees, &c.; and it is plain, that the formation of societies, and the possession of property, suppose the necessity of calculation.

3. The Phœnicians, who were the first and the most skilful merchants in the world, probably extended the limits of natural arithmetic, by inventing signs and compendious processes; and, in this sense, they may be regarded as the first arithmeticians. But we may safely treat as fabulous the opinion of those who tell us, that Phœnix the son of Agenor first wrote on Arithmetic in the Phœnician language.

4. We

4. We may obſerve by the way, that Egypt claimed the honour of being the cradle of this art, and that, regarding this uſeful invention of it as beyond the reach of the human intellect, the Egyptians aſcribed it to a beneficent Divinity. Hermes was accounted by them the inventor of numbers, calculation and geometry.

5. All the nations of whom we have any knowledge (except the ancient Chineſe, and a people in Thrace, mentioned by Ariſtotle) have choſen the ſame ſyſtem of numeration, namely, the decuple progreſſion*, and repreſent numbers by the letters of their alphabets. The different periods of tens were diſtinguiſhed, either by accents which affected the numeral letters, as among the Greeks; or by different combinations of the numeral letters, as among the Romans. Theſe methods became very complicated, and therefore very inconvenient, when the numbers were conſiderable.

6. The ingenious ſyſtem of numeration, which forms the baſis of our modern Arithmetic, was long familiar to the Arabians, before it penetrated into our quarter of the world. But the honour of the original invention appears to belong to the Indians. For *Alſephadi*, an Arabian author, ſays, that the Indians boaſted of three things, namely the book intitled *Golaila we damma* (a kind of fables), the method of calculation, and the game of cheſs.† And *Aben-Ragel*, an Arabian author of the 13th. century, expreſsly aſcribes the invention of this ſcheme of arithmetic to the Indian philoſophers.

7. It is true, that ſome Pythagoreans employed nine particular characters in their calculations, while others uſed the letters of the alphabet, which were the ordinary ſigns; and it appears certain, that a mode of notation reſembling ours was known in the ſchool of *Pythagoras* *. But it is more natural to ſuppoſe that Pythagoras learned that invention from the Indians, than that they owed it to the Greeks.

8. It is ſaid, that that philoſopher carried the combinations of numbers very far, and that he attached myſterious powers to certain properties of thoſe combi-

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* It is very probable, that the arithmetic of the ancient Chineſe was analogous to the binary arithmetic. For many ages, the figure of the *Cova*, formed of whole lines (———) and of broken ones (— —), which they aſcribed to their emperor Fohi, was to them an inexplicable ænigma. But Father Bouvet, a learned miſſionary, to whom Leibnitz had communicated his binary arithmetic, found that it explained the Cova of Fohi, which appeared to be nothing more than a ſeries of numbers, expreſſed according to the principles of the new arithmetic of Leibnitz, the whole line anſwering to 1, and the broken one to our 0. As ſuch a coincidence could not be the effect of chance, it is probable that the binary arithmetic was anciently uſed in China.

The work of Fohi, thus formed of lines whole and broken, is intitled the *Y-king*, and it makes a part of the five moſt ancient Chineſe books, called the *Ou-king*.

The Thracian people, mentioned by Ariſtotle, he tells us, only counted to four, which is apparently to be underſtood in the ſame ſenſe in which we may be ſaid to count to ten, that is, by periods of tens.

† Ardſchir, king of Perſia, had invented the game of trictrac, or tables, by which he pretended to repreſent the ſyſtem and the game of the univerſe. The tables were divided into twelve points, anſwering to the twelve months in the year, and there were thirty men, anſwering to the thirty days in a month, &c.

As the Orientals looked upon the diſcovery of the Perſian monarch as a great effort of the human mind, Shechram, an Indian king, offered a great reward to any man who ſhould invent a game, which would bear a compariſon with that of trictrac. The event exceeded his expectations; for the game of cheſs, invented by Seſſa, far ſurpaſſed that of trictrac, in the opinion of the wiſe men.

* Pythagoras was born at Samos, about 589 years before the Chriſtian æra. Improving by the inſtructions of Pherecides, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, he devoted himſelf wholly to philoſophy. After the death of his preceptor, he travelled in Egypt, where he converſed with the prieſts, and was initiated into their myſteries. He afterwards penetrated to the banks of the Ganges, where he imbibed from the Brachmans, the doctrine of the metempſychoſis On his return, finding his native country groaning under tyranny, he choſe a voluntary exile, carried his learning into Italy, and there eſtabliſhed his celebrated ſchool, in which every kind of knowledge, which could contribute to improve the underſtanding and the heart, was zealouſly cultivated. In a little time, Pythagoras was attended by four or five hundred pupils. Before he admitted them to that rank, he ſubjected them to a noviciate of ſilence, in which thoſe whom he thought prone to ſpeak, remained at leaſt five years. His reputation for wiſdom, rendered him the legiſlator of that country; and ſome of his ſcholars became the chiefs of the flouriſhing ſtates which compoſed it. The moſt common opinion is, that Pythagoras died in peace at Metapontus, in the year 497, before the Chriſtian æra. His houſe was converted into a temple, and the philoſopher received the honours of a god. The ſect of which he was the chief, was called the Italian ſect.

nations. But this is conjectural: all that he coul'd have written on the ſubject of numbers is loſt, and time hath only reſpected his multiplication-table, which we ſtill uſe.

9. In whatever manner the arithmetic we now uſe, which originated in India, became known to the Arabians, it is to this laſt people that we immediately owe that art; and it was not till the year 960 or 970, that it was tranſmitted to the weſtern Chriſtians by the famous *Gerbert*, whoſe merit and wiſdom afterwards elevated him to the Papal chair, under the name of Silveſter II.*

10. The form of our preſent arithmetical characters hath undergone ſome change. The figures uſed by Alſephadi and *Boëtius*† were almoſt all different from ours. Thoſe of Sacro Boſco‡ and Roger Bacon§ in the 13th century had a great reſemblance to thoſe uſed at the preſent day, the form of which they have gradually aſſumed.

11. The Arabians enriched arithmetic with ſome uſeful rules, ſuch as thoſe of falſe poſition, ſingle and double, of which they were undoubtedly the authors.

12. Decimals, which were introduced by *Regiomontanus** into mathematical calculations, ſimplified the management of fractions, and compleated our ſyſtem of numeration. And the diſcovery of the logarithms carried arithmetic perhaps to the utmoſt perfection of which it is capable. This happy idea of *Napier*†, which changes

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* Gerbert was the ſon of indigent parents in Auvergne, and was educated in a monaſtery. Scarcely had he acquired the firſt principles of the ſciences, when he left a country then immerſed in ignorance, and travelled into Spain, where he remained ſeveral years. He made ſuch progreſs in the mathematics, that it is ſaid, he ſoon excelled his inſtructors. On his return into France, he taught the ſciences, which he had learned from the Arabians, particularly arithmetic. Gerbert, having become Pope, died in the year 1003.

† Anicius-Manlius-Severinus-Boëtius, deſcended from an illuſtrious Roman family, was Conſul in the year 487, miniſter of Theodoric king of the Goths, and one of the moſt ſkilful mathematicians of his time. He was impriſoned on mere ſuſpicion, and during his confinement compoſed his excellent book "On the Conſolation of Philoſophy." After ſuffering different kinds of puniſhment, he was beheaded at Pavia, in October 524 or 525.

‡ Johannes de Sacro Boſco was born in Great Britain, and ſtudied at Oxford, and in Paris, where he acquired great reputation for his mathematical talents. He compoſed a treatiſe, in technical verſes, on the Arabian arithmetic, and died at Paris, in the year 1256.

§ Roger Bacon, an Engliſh Cordelier, was born in 1214, in the county of Somerſet. He made ſuch a progreſs in Aſtronomy, Chemiſtry, and the Mathematics, that his cotemporaries turnamed him, the Admirable Doctor. He actually made burning mirrors, and propoſed ideas which paved the way for the diſcovery of ſpectacles, teleſcopes, and microſcopes. Some writers look upon him as the inventor of gunpowder. Roger Bacon died at Oxford, in 1294.

Note by the Tranſlator.—It appears that Roger Bacon was not only well verſed in pure mathematics; but knew how to apply them to perſpective, catoptrics, dioptrics, geography, and aſtronomy, and we may add chronology; for he was ſenſible of the error in the calendar, knew the cauſe, and pointed out the remedy. Though his chemical diſcoveries fall not within our province, we cannot omit, that he certainly invented gunpowder; but dreading its deſtructive effects (though it has been ſince found to be leſs fatal to human life, than the ancient modes of war) he concealed his diſcovery, by tranſpoſing the letters of his recipe for making it, a copy of which Doctor Henry has given us in his Hiſtory of Great Britain. For a fuller account of the diſcoveries of that extraordinary friar, ſee Molyneux's Dioptrics, 2d. ed. p. 256.—Muſchenbroek's *Elementa Phyſicæ*, p. 424, and *L'eſprit des Journaux*, *Paris*, *Juin* 1789.

* Regiomontanus, whoſe real name was John Muller, was born at Koningſberg, in 1436. He rendered great ſervices to the mathematics, and particularly to aſtronomy. He died at forty years of age, having been poiſoned, as was ſaid, by his enemies.

† John Napier, baron of Merchiſton, in Scotland, lived in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century.

Note by the Tranſlator.—The ingenious author might have ſaid with more propriety, that Napier died, than that he lived, in the beginning of the 17th century. He was born in 1550, diſcovered the logarithms about 1594, publiſhed his *Canon Mirificus*, at Edinburgh, in 1614, and died in 1617. "Napier of Merchiſton," ſays Hume, "the famous inventor of the logarithms, is the perſon to whom the title of a *great man* is more juſtly due, than to any other whom his country ever produced." Hiſtory of England, Vol vii. p. 35, ed. 1775. His family was ancient and honourable; "but," ſays his noble biographer, "on his anceſtors he reflected more honour than he received, and his name will probably be famous, when the lineage of Plantagenet will be remembered only by genealogiſts, and when poſterity will know no more of his, than we now know of the families of Plato, Ariſtotle, Archimedes, or Euclid." See Napier's life by Lord Buchan, the ſcientific part by Dr. Minto, p. 11. The Doctor

changes multiplication into addition, diviſion into ſubtraction, the formation of powers into multiplication, and the extraction of roots into diviſion, is indeed one of the moſt uſeful and ingenious improvements in arithmetic.

(Geometry in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent from Glaſgow, p. 27, vol. 12, has written upon a very important ſubject, and which not only deſerves "the attention" of your readers, but of the public in general. To inveſtigate, and, if poſſible, to aſcertain the cauſes why "ſeven millions of *uncultivated* acres" yet remain in this ſmall iſland, when its "annual produce is far ſhort of its annual conſumption," is indeed a matter of the very firſt conſequence. In imitation therefore of your correſpondent, I beg leave to offer "a few ideas which have occurred to me upon the ſubject," and hope to ſee it yet further inveſtigated in your "truly uſeful and excellent Miſcellany."

What this ſenſible writer has ſuggeſted under the form of Queries, may poſſibly have ſome remote effect in preventing the cultivation of our waſte lands; but I venture to think they can be no material, much leſs no "principal bar to the progreſs of improvement." My opinion is, that the principal obſtacle to this branch of agricultural improvement ariſes from the want of a General Encloſure Bill, conſtructed upon liberal, rational principles; by virtue of which the majority of freeholders in any pariſh might be enabled to encloſe their open, or waſte lands, without that procraſtination and heavy expence which the preſent mode uniformly and unavoidably occaſions. I think too, that one principal reaſon why ſuch a bill is not paſſed, is owing to the oppoſition which it has met, and will meet, with from the lords of manors—the clergy—and the country attornies, together with their profeſſional connections in London.

1. With reſpect to the lords of manors, through the remains of the feudal ſyſtem, their power is yet very great. They claim, a right to all minerals which can be found in waſte or common land; together with various other privileges; and whenever an encloſure is propoſed, they take care to demand ample ſatisfaction for every claim, whether real or doubtful. They alſo uſually nominate one of the commiſſioners, who is thereby under their immediate influence, and is expected to act rather as their direct agent, than as an impartial perſon elected for the expreſs purpoſe of doing juſtice to all the parties concerned. Sometimes too, theſe rural *Seigneurs* enrol themſelves among the noiſy ſons of the chace; and then they will oppoſe an encloſure, leſt it ſhould obſtruct their ſavage diverſions.

2. As to the Clergy, their eagerneſs and rapacity is proverbial; and if their claims, however unfair or exorbitant, are oppoſed, they have a number of vigilant and powerful friends, who have an excellent opportunity of examining the contents of an Encloſure Bill, and can lay a dead weight upon it, whenever they think it will prove any diminution to the rights or emoluments of our holy mother. Now, from theſe

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Doctor obſerves a wonderful ſimilarity, or rather identity, in the language and ideas of the great inventor of Fluxions, and thoſe of Napier, whom he juſtly calls the Scottiſh Newton. The words *velocity*, *moving point*, *moment*, *increment*, *decrement*, *flow*, *flux*, *or fluxion*, are to be found in ſeveral parts of the *Canon Mirificus*, and nearly, ſometimes intirely, in the ſame ſenſe in which Newton uſes them. See part i. p. 1, 2, and 3, and part ii. p. 12, 13, Lyon's edition. But does not the learned gentleman go rather too far, when he infers that "Newton's ideas of fluxions were borrowed from Napier?" I do not like the word *borrowed*. We commonly ſay, and I hope elſewhere to prove, perhaps, more concluſively than has hitherto been done, that Deſcartes *borrowed* the diſcoveries of Harriot, and Leibnitz thoſe of Newton. But is there not a vaſt difference between uſing a few ordinary words, in a ſenſe but little removed from the commonly received one, and *borrowing* a moſt refined and accurate theory, capable of ſerving as a broad baſis for a new and ample edifice of ſcience? Beſides the logarithms, Napier invented ſeveral inſtruments, which greatly facilitate arithmetical calculations. The chief of them are his *Rhabdology*, *Promptuary*, and *Local Arithmetic*: His *Five Circular Parts*, which, in a manner, comprehend ſpherical trigonometry in a nutſhell, vie in utility with any mathematical diſcovery, the logarithms alone excepted. The circular parts have been improved by the excellent Wolfius, (Elem. Math. Univ. tom. 3.) by M. Pingré, and very lately by the Reverend Mr. Fiſher, Miniſter of Cranſtown, Scotland. See the Edinburgh Phil. Tranſ. 1798. But the invention is Napier's, and many prefer his form of it to any other—The name of Mr. Henry Briggs, Savilian Profeſſor of Geometry, at Oxford, ſhould always accompany that of the great inventor of the logarithms, as his friend and fellow-labourer in reducing thoſe admirable numbers to a more convenient form.

theſe parties ariſe moſt of the impediments to the encloſure and conſequent improvement of our waſte lands. The freeholders, foreſeeing, or actually meeting with, ſo many unfair, and in their opinion inadmiſſible claims, are intimidated or diſguſted; and reſolve to let the land remain in the ſame uncultivated ſtate as they found it, rather than conſent to ſo great a diminution of their rights and property.

3. The gentlemen of the long robe muſt of courſe feel very powerful motives for oppoſing a General Encloſure Bill, as it would greatly curtail their emoluments. The procuring an act for a particular encloſure is a very lucrative job to the ſolicitors *and others* concerned; and by conſulting your Magazine, vol. xii. page 67, it will appear "the laſt harveſt has been uncommonly plenteous." No wonder then that a General Encloſure Bill has met with ſuch a formidable oppoſition; though at the ſame time it is equally ſurprizing, that the advocates for ſuch an act have not been more liberally ſtigmatized as Republicans, Jacobins, and determined enemies to our good conſtitution in church and ſtate.

Auguſt 8. Yours, &c.

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AGREE with your moſt valuable friend and correſpondent, Mrs. Coppe, that the law, as it now ſtands, for putting out the children of the poor as pariſh-apprentices, has a great tendency to, and often actually does, "call forth into action the very worſt paſſions of the human frame." For conſider the parties concerned in this buſineſs, and their mutual reluctance and diſguſt in every ſtage of it, and it cannot be otherwiſe. On the one hand behold the parents of theſe innocent victims, retiring in ſilent anguiſh, or elſe uttering the moſt violent execrations againſt the parties who are compelled to ſeparate them from their beloved offspring. On the other hand ſee the maſter to whom theſe children are aſſigned. He murmurs, — is totally averſe to receive them, and conſiders them as a ſevere burden impoſed upon him, in addition to the growing burden of taxes for the poor, his quota of which he is compelled to pay. Add to this, that the parents being too often perſons of very bad characters, and having "their very worſt paſſions" inflamed by the loſs of their children, too frequently make it a practice to corrupt the ductile mind of theſe young ones, and to incite them to thoſe habits of inſolence, obſtinacy, and diſhoneſty, which render them a moſt ſubſtantial plague to the families on whom they are quartered. Innumerable proofs might be given in confirmation of this aſſertion; and if the children happen to ſurvive the period of their apprenticeſhip, and to ſettle in the world, the obſervation of this excellent lady is equally verified, that they are far "leſs likely than others to conduct themſelves well." Thus the evil is not only perpetuated, but immenſely aggravated. For my own part, long experience, and no little trouble or ſuffering by this practice, has diſpoſed me very cordially to wiſh that it were "entirely aboliſhed." But as the preſent very critical ſituation of this country might render thoſe who are beſt qualified for the taſk unwilling to undertake it; and the uſeful ſcarecrow, *innovation*, might afford the intereſted or the timid a pretence for oppoſing it, as it already has done many other ſalutary plans for reformation; I have no hopes of ſeeing any effectual redreſs of this acknowledged grievance. All, therefore, which can be done at preſent, ſeems to be, to adopt thoſe humane "palliatives," which Mrs. Coppe has recommended, together with ſuch additional ones as the "Kentiſh Magiſtrates" are ſaid to have deviſed. By way of contributing my mite towards any ſcheme for this purpoſe, I would ſuggeſt, whether the maſter ought not to have ſome pecuniary or beneficial compenſation allowed to him during the time he has an apprentice to maintain, *e.g.* a certain reduction in his quota towards the poor-rates, or an exemption from ſerving pariſh-offices or as juryman; and whether the apprentice might not be ſet at liberty, with the approbation of a magiſtrate, at any time after it had attained to fourteen years of age. Your's,

Aug. 8, 1801. CIVIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much pleaſed with an eſſay on hereditary virtue, by the Enquirer, in vol. xii. p. 14. As I think the ſubject is not yet exhauſted, I ſend you the following obſervations:—

Homer appears to have had this natural proclivity in his mind in the following paſſage of the Odyſſey:—

Τοίη γὰρ ἠ παίρος ὅ ἠ πεπνυμένα βάζεις
Ρεῖα δ' ἀριγνώτος γόνος ἀνέρος. Lib. iv. 206.

From the great ſire tranſmiſſive to the race,
The boon devolving gives diſtinguiſhed grace.

The

The opinion of the Pythygoreans is expreſs on the ſubject. In a fragment quoted by Stobeus we find the enſuing obſervations:—

"*Thoſe who breed any other kind of living creatures uſe their utmoſt endeavours to produce a generous race, but men beget their offspring negligently, and without care; this is the chief and moſt manifeſt cauſe that ſo many men are ſo evil and wicked."

The doctrines of the Stoics and Platoniſts were alſo highly favourable to this virtuous procreation. "Well" begotten (ευγενια) with the former, denoted the poſſeſſion of every virtue; and the reader has only to conſult Porphyrius de Abſtinentia, to be convinced how intimately, according to the opinion of the latter, virtue is connected with the peculiar habits of the body.

Were authority allowed to decide this queſtion, in addition to the above, we might call to our aid that of Ariſtotle, Horace, Valerius Maximus, and many others: but laying theſe aſide, we will endeavour to eſtabliſh the point by the more certain teſt of reaſon and experience. If virtue be hereditary, the children of virtuous parents muſt unavoidably partake of it accordingly. Do not we find this to be very generally the caſe; what placidity of temper, and congeniality of diſpoſition, do we diſcover in every member of a virtuous family! Vice and infamy are baniſhed from its dwelling. Whoever heard of ſons of the upright and induſtrious deſcending to commit even the peccadilloes that ſtain the characters of the more mixed race? Such a circumſtance would excite as much ſurprize as the diſcovery of honeſty in a Jew, or violence of paſſion in a Quaker.

It has been the faſhionable doctrine of the preſent day, that man comes into the world a mere *charte blanche*; that he is indebted for every thing to his impreſſions and education. How weak and ill-founded is ſuch an idea? Could we ſearch the annals of Newgate, I have no doubt but we ſhould find the halter to be as regularly tranſmitted from the father to the ſon as the crown can be in the beſt eſtabliſhed monarchy in Europe. That the anterior ſtamp of nature is much more deep and important than any poſterior one can be, is proved by the frequent ill ſucceſs of education; and I have no doubt that if the ſon of the moſt virtuous character were educated in the company of the moſt abandoned, and *vice verſa*, the original impreſſion in either inſtance would be too ſtrong to be at all obliterated.

In order to prove that qualities are not hereditary, the inſtances of the ſons of Alcibiades, Pericles, Socrates, Brutus, Scipio, Cicero, Germanicus, Antoninus, Oliver Cromwell, and many others, will, perhaps, be quoted. We ſhall, perhaps, be informed, that hardly an aſſize is holden in which the ſon of ſome poor but honeſt parents does not undergo the ſentence of the law; that it is hardly poſſible to find, in any family, two of the ſame diſpoſitions and purſuits; and laſtly, if qualities are hereditary, where is the progeny of thoſe virtuous and independant characters that have ſhone ſo conſpicuouſly for wiſdom and patriotiſm in every period of the Engliſh hiſtory?

But to theſe trifling objections may it not be fairly urged—1. There is a great difficulty, eſpecially in the preſent day, in aſcertaining who are the genuine offſpring of a family—2. It often happens that the virtues of a huſband may be marred by vices of the wife, and contrariwiſe—3. That ſome characters are, by turns, both virtuous and vicious, which may account, in ſome degree, for the difference obſervable in their progeny; and —4. Though there are ſome who might merit the appellation of virtuous, yet their virtue has not acquired ſufficient permanency to be in them certainly *congenite*.

If, after all, there ſhould be a few points to which it is impoſſible to give an anſwer entirely ſatisfactory, ought this circumſtance to overthrow a ſyſtem ſo important in its nature and conſequences? Who is there ſo cold-blooded as not to rejoice at the diſcovery, that health and virtue may with equal certainty be propagated to poſterity! And how ought every new-married couple to cogitate on this moſt pregnant ſubject! This doctrine once eſtabliſhed, how will the ſon execrate the memory of his vicious anceſtry, who have deprived him, for ever, of the power of becoming virtuous; and how will the certain knowledge, that the iniquity of the father deſcends to the third and fourth generation, induce him to ceaſe from the propagation of the race of ſuch peſtilent beings as himſelf!

The greateſt political advantages alſo might be reapt from the general admiſſion of this principle. I intend, in ſome fu-

* Stanley's Nat. Hiſt. part 9: The original is not at hand.

ture Number of your work, to lay before your readers a plan for confining the buſineſs of propagation entirely to the virtuous part of the community. I ſhall point out the means for diſcriminating and ſelecting theſe from the maſs of mankind, and forming men into a body, under the title of the *Propaganda*—by theſe means we may expect the *magnus ordo ſeculorum* of virtue to be reſtored, and prevent the numberleſs evils that ariſe from the cohabitation of the depraved and wicked. I am, your's &c.

PHILAMEDES.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A new ETYMOLOGY *of the* WORD BABEL; *or,* PROOFS *that* BABEL *does not ſignify* CONFUSION.

IT has been hitherto the univerſal opinion, that *Babel* ſignifies *Confuſion*. This opinion was founded on the words which we read in the book of Geneſis, where it is ſaid that the poſterity of Noah did build a city called Babel, becauſe the Lord did confound their language*. Thence it was inferred, that *Babel* ſignified *Confuſion*; and, indeed, both ſacred and profane writers, as well Chriſtians as Jews, from the remoteſt times, have made no difficulty to ſay, that the Hebrew word *Babel* imports *Confuſion*. This is not to be wondered at, if we conſider the blind attachment of the Jews to whatever is ſaid by Moſes, and the ſupreme ignorance of the Chriſtians relative to whatever is derived from the Hebrew. Among theſe, I ſhall only quote St. Auguſtin, who, although one of the moſt learned of the fathers, and a maſter of the Punic language, which was a dialect of the Hebrew, and his vernacular idiom was, nevertheleſs, ſo inattentive as to neglect the knowledge of a dialect highly neceſſary for the explanation of the Scriptures. One cannot ſee without aſtoniſhment, ſays Baſnage, that among ſuch a great number of prieſts and biſhops, of which the clergy was compoſed during ſo many centuries, the number of thoſe who underſtood the Hebrew, and who were able to read the Old Teſtament, or the commentaries of the Jews, in the original, was ſo ſmall†. Nay, even thoſe among the fathers, ſays Middleton, who pretended to have received the gift of expounding the ſcripture, proved very often the contrary, from the ignorance of the Hebrew language which they diſplayed. Thus, St. Juſtin, a father of the ſecond century, explaining the word *Satanas*, ſays that it is compoſed from *Sata*, an *apoſtate*, and denotes a *ſnake*, although every Hebrew ſtudent now knows, that it is derived from *Satan*, which in Hebrew ſignifies an *enemy*, a *foe*, an *adverſary**.

The ſame obſcurity has prevailed with regard to the word *Babel*. Either from ignorance or neglect, it ſo happens, that to this day the ſame interpretation has been repeated from one to another, without either attending to the forced derivation of ſuch a meaning, if taken from the Hebrew, or to the plain and natural one, if derived from the Chaldaic. The fact is, that Babel was the name of the ancient capital of Chaldea, and that to *confound* ſignifies in Hebrew not *Babel* or *Babal*†, but *Balal*. Now from *Balal*, according to the rules of the Hebrew Grammar, no ſuch word as *Babel* can deſcend; and, therefore, if *Confuſion* be derived literally from *Balal*, it muſt ſound either *Mebilah* or *Tebilah*; *Balal* being one of thoſe Hebrew verbs which double the ſecond radical letter; thus from *galal* deſcends *megilah*, from *palal*, *tephilah*, &c‡.

Of this difficulty, Aben Ezra, one of the moſt learned of the Jewiſh rabbins, ſeems to have been well aware. He therefore endeavours to derive the word *Babel* from *ba*, *to come*, and from *Bel*, which he tranſlates *Confuſion*‖. But, although the third radical of Balal might be thus ſyncopated, as in ſeveral other Hebrew words to which *ba* muſt be added, in order to make it complete; yet there is really no occaſion for ſuch a forced derivation, when we have a much plainer, and more natural one in the Chaldaic idiom which was the native language of Babel, or, according to the Greek pronunciation, Babylon, a derivation agreeing with all the ancient hiſtorians who treat of that country, and who, inſtead of referring to a confuſion of languages, about which they are totally ſilent, all concur

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* Gen. chap. 2.

† Baſnage, Hiſt. des Juifs, liv. iii. chap. 6.

* Middleton's Enquiry into the Miraculous Powers of the Primitive Church.

† Taylor, Buxtorf, and all other Hebrew lexicographers.

‡ See David Kimchi's Miklol, and all the grammarians.

‖ Aben Ezra's Commentar. in Genes. cap. 11.

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in ſaying that Bel was the firſt founder of Babel*.

Thus Curtius, ſpeaking of Babylon, ſays it was built by Semiramis, or, as it is the common opinion, by Bel, whoſe court is ſtill ſhewn†; and Ammianus Marcellinus, reconciling both opinions, relates, that Semiramis built the walls of the city, and that the caſtle had been built long before by Bel‡.

Bel is a Chaldaic word, ſignifying *Lord, maſter*, or *God*; and, according to the Scripture, Bel was the chief god of the Babylonians, and, according to profane writers, the founder of Babel; we may conſequently ſuppoſe, that Babel was called thus from Bel. This may be proved *a priori* —Bel had a ſon called Ninus or Nin, which in Hebrew ſignifies a *ſon*; Ninus, about the ſame time, built another town near Babylon, which he ordered to be called after his name, ſays Diodorus Siculus‖, as the name of Nineveh itſelf clearly proves. For, as *Nin* ſignifies a *ſon*, ſo *Neveh* ſignifies a *place of abode* or *habitation* (Taylor's Sub. Concord.); conſequently *Nineveh* ſignifies the *habitation of Nin*, as Bochart has long ago obſerved§. If Nineveh was called after its founder, the ſame might be the caſe with Babel, and conſequently *Babel* might ſignify the *Court of Bel*. Thus, indeed, *Babbel* ſignifies, in the Hebrew (בבבל); and therefore Profeſſor Eichhorn, of Göttingen, in his enlarged edition of Simonis Hebrew Lexicon, not ſatisfied with the ancient word *Confuſion*, ſuppoſes *Babel* to be extracted from** *Bab*, a *door* or *court*, and *Bel*, the *god of the Babylonians*††. M. Beauchamp, a Frenchman, who, during his reſidence at Bagdad, had applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the Arabic, ſpeaking of Babylon, whoſe ruins he viſited, ſays, A perſon ſkilled in the Arabic will not eaſily believe that the word *Babel* is derived (as commentators pretend) from the root *bibbel*, which in Arabic ſignifies *to confound*‡‡; for the ſame irregularity takes place in deriving *Babel* either from *Balal*, or from *Balbal*, or from *Belbel*, and therefore Golius, in his Arabic Dictionary, which is claſſified after the roots, puts Babel in a ſeparate place, as a word not belonging to the verb *bibbel, to confound*, but as one having no root†.

If *Babel* then does not originally ſignify *confuſion*, the queſtion now occurs, why Moſes, or Ezras, who has inſerted different things in the Books of Moſes (ſuch as, for inſtance, his death, which could not be related by Moſes himſelf), thought proper to give to the famous Babylon ſuch a contemptible etymology and derivation. Whoever has attentively read Zimmermann's excellent work on National Pride, will eaſily conceive how the Jews would ſpeak with contempt of their neighbours, the Chaldeans, as well as their gods. What Juvenal relates of Egypt, that one town deſpiſed the gods of the other, muſt naturally have happened in Syria:

> ——————Numina vicinorum
> Odit utreque locus, cum ſolos credat habendos
> Eſſe Deos quos ipſe colit. Juv. Sat. 15.

It is dangerous indeed to rely on the authority and teſtimony of jealous neighbours; and it would be equally dangerous if we were, for inſtance, to rely on the authority of Tacitus‡, reſpecting the origin of the Jews; we ſhould be told that they were driven out of Egypt, not by divine order, but on account of their being very much infected with the itch, ſcab, or leproſy: and we ſhould learn from Plutarch, that they worſhipped aſſes, from their having been taught by an aſs how to find water in the deſart§.

Bel was a foreign divinity; now, it was commanded by the law of Moſes, to deſtroy the name of the ſtrange gods (Deut. xii. 3); at which place, Solomon Jarchi obſerves, that this was by giving them a contemptible name, as, for inſtance, inſtead of *Beth-galia*, which was an honourable name, to change it into another, which

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* See *Pezron.* Orig. Babylon. Cap. 7.

† Semiramis eam condidit; vel, ut plerique credidere, Belus, cujus regia oſtenditur. *Curtius de Rebus geſt. Alex. M. lib.* 5.

‡ Babylon, cujus mœnia bitumine Semiramis ſtruxit; arcem enim antiquiſſimus rex condidit Belus. *Ammian. Marcell. lib.* 23.

‖ Diod. Sic. Biblioth. Hiſt. lib. 2.

§ Bochart. Phaleg.

** Sed fortaſſis contracta eſt ex *Bab-Bel*, porta, ſeu aula Beli. *Simon.—Lexic. Heb. Chald.* Halæ, 1793: voce Babel.

†† *Bab* ſignifies to this day, in Arabic, the daughter of the Hebrew, *a door, a court*; in Perſian, *der* ſignifies *a door*, and *a court*; and thence alſo the Ottoman Porte is tantamount to the Ottoman Court.

‡‡ Journal des Sçavans, December, 1790.

† Golii Lexic. Arab.

‡ Tacit. Annal. lib. 5.

‖ Plutarch, Sympos. lib. 1.

has nearly the ſame ſound, but is a contemptible one, as *Beth-karia**. The Jews follow this commandment ſcrupulouſly to this day, as we may ſee in the Chriſtian names, to which they commonly give a contemptible turn; the ſame might probably have happened with Babel, by deriving it from *Balal* or *Balbal*, denoting *confuſion*, inſtead of mentioning its true origin from the god Bel.

I could prove this further by that famous tower, which gave origin to the report of a confuſion of languages, and which, far from being interrupted, as would appear from the 11th chapter of Geneſis, was quite finiſhed, and compoſed of eight ſtories, according to Herodotus†. Nor was it deſtroyed until the time of Xerxes‡, but ſerved the Chaldean aſtronomers as an obſervatory‖, in which thoſe famous obſervations were made, which Caliſthenes, one of the attendants of Alexander, found at Babylon, when this capital fell under his dominion, and which he ſent to Ariſtotle, who had deſired to ſee them§.

Nor is it to be ſuppoſed, that there exiſted two towers of ſuch an immenſe ſize, on the ſame ſpot, one after the other; nor does either the Scripture, or any hiſtorian, mention the deſtruction of the firſt tower; ſo that Bochart, and with him a number of others, have every reaſon to conclude, that the Tower of Babel was no other than the Tower of Bel¶; and Kircher, who aſſerts the contrary, cannot produce a ſingle teſtimony in favour of his aſſertion.

Now this tower, inſtead of being the tower of confuſion, or having occaſioned a confuſion of languages, was rather the firſt model of all thoſe famous towers and pagodas, which to this day exiſt both in India and China, as I have ſhewn in a former diſſertation; it was, perhaps, alſo the model of the Egyptian pyramids: far from deſerving the epithet of *confuſion*, it was the moſt ancient obſervatory in the world, and the tower whence the firſt rays of aſtronomy were everywhere diffuſed.

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* See Buxtorf. Bibl. Heb. and Lexic. on thoſe places.

† Lib. 1.

‡ Strabo, lib. 16.

‖ Diod. Sic. lib. 2.

§ Simplic. de Cœlo Comment. 46.

¶ Bochar. Phaleg. lib. 1. cap. i.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Few months back, the readers of your Magazine were preſented with three views of that ſtupendous monument of miniſterial extravagance, the National Debt. Theſe repreſentations differed from each other very materially, and one of your correſpondents (page 122) diſplayed much ability in pointing out the cauſe of the variations; but, admitting the juſtneſs of his remarks, and conſequently that his account is preferable to either of the others, ſtill, the nature of the ſubject renders all ſuch ſtatements very unſatisfactory. When perſons, whoſe information and judgment are equally intitled to reſpect, differ in their concluſions by *many millions*, there is great reaſon to preſume the ſubject muſt be of a very indeterminate nature. In fact, ſuch ſtatements, when moſt correct, merely ſhew the greateſt ſum which the public debt then exiſting might, under certain ſuppoſed circumſtances, amount to, but certainly not its real amount. In other words, they ſhew the ſum which government, if ſufficiently infatuated, might chooſe (but is under no obligation) to pay the public creditors, rather than the ſum which will be paid if the debt is ever redeemed.

There is another ſubject, materially connected with the above, which is capable of being determined with a much greater degree of preciſion. The money that has been ſpent is perhaps not the greateſt loſs we have ſuſtained in the courſe of the late war; yet it muſt be admitted a circumſtance of conſiderable importance, and many perſons will be deſirous of knowing, what the total ſum may amount to. Not being in poſſeſſion of regular accounts of the public expenditure for the whole period of the war, I ſhall be among the number who will feel obliged to any of your correſpondents who may communicate authentic information on the ſubject; and for the preſent ſhall preſume, that the total expenditure of the laſt nine years, including a very moderate ſum for the expences of the war yet unprovided for, cannot be leſs than 378 millions: the expenditure, during an equal period of peace, according to the eſtimate of the finance-committee of 1791, would not have exceed 144 millions; therefore, the exceſs of the former ſum, or 234 millions, appears to be the ſum which the advantages we have gained by the war have coſt.

The vaſt amount to which the annual expences of the ſtate has increaſed of late years,

years, has rendered large expreſſions of numbers ſo familiar to us, that many perſons will mention 234,000,000 with as much coolneſs as they would the price of a few acres of land; and if this diſpoſition did not very generally prevail, it would be difficult to conceive that the gigantic ſtrides of unbounded profuſion ſhould not have been regarded with more attention and concern: the fact ſeems to be, that the majority of the public have never attempted to ſtretch their faculties to any diſtinct idea of the degree of quantity expreſſed by a million. It may not be very eaſy to read, without learning to ſpell; yet I conceive it poſſible, that moſt of the perſons I have alluded to may be capable of forming ſome notion of the magnitude of the ſum of 234 millions, which I have aſſumed as the expence of the war. With this view, it may be uſeful to inform them, that it a greater ſum than *all the money which has ever been coined in this country* would amount to; that it exceeds *all the money exiſting in all Europe*; that it would require more time to count it out in guineas, than the whole period in which it has been ſpent, or nearly *eleven years*; and that, if laid down in ſhillings touching each other, it would extend very nearly *three times round the world*.

Dec. 16, 1801. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITH many others of the readers of your Magazine for December, I was much ſtruck with the efforts of Citizen André Michaux to benefit his country by the introducing of foreign uſeful trees and plants.—Having a wiſh to induce ſome of our countrymen to imitate his example; I ſend you the following inſtance of its practicability, viz. Early in September laſt, I ſowed ſome ſeeds, called *gram*, which are brought by our ſhips from Bengal, to feed pigs and poultry; in ſize they are nearly as large as a marrow-fat-pea, the plants from them have ſtood the ſeverity of the weather till the 4th of January (at which time I write this) as well as chick-weed and groundſel.—I would adviſe firſt to ſearch thoſe countries, which we are about to reſtore to France, Spain and Holland: and allow me to point out one fruit-tree lately diſcovered in Caffraria, and called by the natives *ingonja*. It is a large tree, bearing a fruit of the drupa kind, which is of a delicious flavour, reſembling that of ſugar acidulated with lemon-juice: it is of an oval form, about two inches in length.

I have lately been informed by a captain of a merchant ſhip, that it is the practice of our ſhips bound to Ruſſia, to ſend a boat's crew to ſome iſlands in the Baltic, to gather wild ſtrawberries, which grew on them in the greateſt abundance: theſe are moſt probably different from our wood-ſtrawberry, and with culture might prove a very valuable ſort, and are eaſily procured. E. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my little communication of the 24th of December laſt, I propoſed pointing the following line of Homer, Il. 1. v. 133.

Εργον ατειχες εχοντα ὑπ' Ευρυσθηος αεθλων,

not as it ſtands in the editions of Barnes and Dr. Clarke, who ſhew that they have miſtaken the conſtruction by tranſlating, *ſub Euryſthei laboribus*, but after Ευρυσθηος as well as εχοντα, that αεθλων may be governed of εργον. This correction is indiſputable. In confirmation of the force given to ὑπο, compare Moſchus Megara, v. 4, 5, where ſpeaking of Hercules and Euryſtheus he ſays,

Ηρότι αλγεα πασχει απειριτα φαίδιμος υιος
Ανδρος 'ΥΠ' ατιδανοιο, λεων ὡσειθ "ΥΠΟ νεβρυ;

See alſo profeſſor Porſon's note in v. 1011 of the Medea of Euripides.

In defence of εργον αεθλων, ſee Megara, v. 42, πολεων γαρ οἱ ΕΡΓΟΝ ἑτοιμον ΜΟΧΘΩΝ.

Walthamſtow, I am Sir, Your's, &c.
Jan. 4, 1802. E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I am of opinion, in common with many others, that the queſtions now agitated reſpecting the cauſes of the dearneſs of proviſions, and the policy of a free trade in thoſe commodities, are of the utmoſt permanent importance, I beg permiſſion to lay before the public, through the medium of your Magazine, a few ideas which have occurred to me, or been revived in my mind, by the peruſal of your correſpondent Miſorhetor's obſervations upon the ſubject. I do not deſign to notice all his poſitions and concluſions, ſome of which I think juſt, ſome fallacious, and one or two incomprehenſible.

I am not inclined to ſubſcribe to all the popular prejudices regarding the trade in proviſions; but neither can I aſſent to the doctrine of ſome liberal and not ill-informed perſons, who, after Dr. A. Smith, contend that this trade ſhould be entirely free.

It is, I believe, allowed that the price

of proviſions has for ſome time been higher than was requiſite, to indemnify the producers for their expences, and afford them a fair and cuſtomary profit. I think likewiſe, that it will admit of little diſpute, that the commerce in thoſe articles, particularly in corn, has within a few years undergone a material change. Corn-dealers have ſpread themſelves over the country; factors in the metropolis have, I imagine, univerſally, become dealers, and large capitals have been inveſted in the trade, which has been conducted very much upon a principle of ſpeculation. Theſe facts muſt excite a ſuſpicion that the trade may have occaſioned an undue advance in the price of thoſe commodities; but to warrant that concluſion, more direct proofs are certainly required.

If the quantity of wheat conſumed in London be upon an average 10,000 quarters per week, and the price ſhould be 4l. per quarter, a capital of half a million could ſwallow up nearly three months' ſupply. At this period half a million is not an enormous ſum, and a large real capital would carry along with it a credit, probably to at leaſt an equal amount. From this ſtatement apparently we muſt infer, that large capitaliſts will have a conſiderable power over the corn-market. Yet, undoubtedly it could only in a ſeaſon of great ſcarcity be the object of dealers to withhold the articles *long* from the public, becauſe a period would at length arrive, when the market muſt be glutted, and a loſs conſequently incurred. But it ſeems that policy would lead them to purchaſe of the growers or their agents the whole, or the greater part, of the quantity offered for ſale, and thus to compel the millers to buy of them certainly at an advanced price; to ſell much or little as their intereſt might prompt them; and, to employ manœuvres to ſecond their purpoſes. When the trade in any article is briſk, its price naturally advances, or is kept up; and an increaſed number of dealers makes ſuch a trade as that in corn briſk, as no one attempts to underſell another; and, if the quantity to be ſold ſhould, at any time, be unuſually great, the buyers will probably be likewiſe ſufficiently numerous. When an article paſſes through the hands of ſeveral perſons between the producer and the conſumer, it is to be preſumed that each of thoſe perſons, though performing no manufacturing operations upon the article, will derive a profit from it. If it had not been ſo transferred, and the conſumer had no previous demand for it, then it muſt have remained, we will ſuppoſe, in the hands of one perſon, who would have been paid for his time and the uſe of his capital. It is indeed not only advantageous to the public, but it is in every point of view highly expedient, that when the farmers bring a greater quantity of corn to market than is wanted for immediate conſumption, ſome perſons ſhould advance to the farmers a *fair* price for their commodity, and hold it till there is a demand for it from the conſumers.

But the number of perſons engaged in this buſineſs, or the extent of their capital, may be larger than is required for that purpoſe; and then the price of the commodity muſt experience an undue advance. Beſides, it needs the logic derived from facts to convince me that ten or twelve perſons, through whoſe hands an article paſſes, will exact no more as the aggregate of their profits, than would have been exacted by one perſon who might have held the article during the ſame period of time. Surely no perſon of reflection will contend that this can be the caſe: neither can it be fairly ſuppoſed that the ten or twelve perſons would take more care of the article than one perſon might take. If they aggregately ſpend more time and labour upon it, that expence is entirely ſuperfluous, and the public ought not to be burthened with it. If no one had capital ſufficient to hold the whole quantity in his own hands, ſtill they ſhould not have purchaſed from each other, but from the producer or his agent; and then, as all would purchaſe at the ſame price as the firſt or ſingle dealer, the conſumers would be ſupplied at a fair rate.

Your correſpondent conſiders that the time conſumed by the farmer in going to market, is invariably of more value to the community than the time of a dealer who ſhould purchaſe the corn at his houſe. It might be ſo if farmers in general, when at home, were accuſtomed to make the moſt of *all* their time. But this fact is very dubious. It is ſtill more doubtful, in my opinion, that the farmers themſelves actually affix any value to the time they employ in going to market, or that they demand a higher price for their produce at the market, than they would have demanded of perſons who ſhould call upon them as purchaſers. None but the very inferior claſs of farmers perform much manual labour; and others do not *practically* conſider that *every moment* of their time is required for ſuperintending the operations going on in their barn or their fields.

I have not the means of aſcertaining, but

but I cannot avoid ſuſpecting, that ſome new and improper circumſtances, connected with the commerce in cattle, have contributed to enhance the price of meat. It is ſaid that the price of lean ſtock is advanced to double the rate at which it was ſold a few years ago. Yet it is probable that the number of thoſe cattle has not decreaſed; and that the rent of the land upon which they are bred is not much advanced.

The breeders indeed require profits ſomewhat larger than heretofore, but the difference in the price of their ſtock is too great to be juſtified upon that or any other conſideration of which I am aware.

It appears to me that the millers have for ſome time been in the habit of gaining exorbitant profits. Perhaps the beſt remedy for this would be to aboliſh the aſſize upon bread, and thus ſtimulate the bakers to buy their flour on the loweſt poſſible terms.

I am perſuaded that it would be as advantageous as it is equitable to allow a free commerce in all articles, which are not by nature or cuſtom abſolutely neceſſary for ſubſiſtence, and where there might be a competition among the ſellers. But there is no competition among the venders of corn and cattle; and as theſe are commodities which muſt be had, the ſellers have always an advantage over thoſe who buy for conſumption. I think therefore, that reſtrictions upon the commerce in thoſe articles are warrantable; and I am of opinion further, that the public good eſſentially requires that this trade ſhould be ſubjected to ſome reſtrictive regulations. There appears to me no doubt of the expediency of a law, which ſhould very ſtrictly prohibit every factor or ſaleſman of corn and cattle from being at the ſame time a dealer, and every dealer from ſelling to any other dealer, unleſs for exportation, or to a merchant reſiding at a diſtant place, where the commodity was wanted, and whither it ſhould be immediately ſent.

Conſcious of my inability to purſue this ſubject to its proper extent, I ſhall conclude with earneſtly recommending its complete inveſtigation to ſuch as are qualified for the taſk, and eſpecially to thoſe whoſe power can give efficacy to the plans which their wiſdom may preſcribe.

Jan. 11, 1802. J. N. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to preſent to your readers two paſſages from Homer's Iliad, which lately ſtruck my attention on the peruſal, as being contrary to the ordinary rules of Greek Syntax. One occurs in lib. 15, ver. 308: Apollo is there deſcribed as,

Εἰμένος ὤμοιιν νεφέλην.

The inſtrument is regularly put in the dative caſe in Greek, but here in the accuſative.

The other paſſage appears in lib. 16, ver. 207, 208:

νῦν δὲ πέφαϛαι
Φυλόπιδος μεγα ἔργον,—

It is a common and acknowledged practice for the Greeks, to put a verb ſingular after a neuter ſubſtantive plural; but, on the contrary, for a verb plural to agree with a neuter ſubſtantive ſingular, as in the paſſage above-recited, ſeems a ſingular concordance; and eſpecially as the ſubſtantive bears no alluſion to number or multitude. Theſe obſervations may perhaps induce ſome of your Greek critics, to favour us with further animadverſions thereupon.

Hanſlope, Yours, &c.
Jan. 2. 1802. W. SINGLETON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

MUCH time has elapſed, ſince you informed the world, that a new and compleat edition of the works of Chatterton was to be publiſhed for the benefit of his ſurviving relations: the notice excited much attention, as well on account of the benevolent purpoſe for which the work was intended, as from the deſire, felt by numbers, to poſſeſs the works of that unfortunate genius.

I left my name with the bookſeller as a ſubſcriber; and as I never received the book, I lately called at his ſhop, to aſk *what reaſon he could give* for the diſappointment. He anſwered *none*, he knew there were plenty of ſubſcribers, but the delay lay with Mr. Southey, and he (the bookſeller) could not account for it.

As my attention was firſt excited by the notice given in your Magazine, permit me, through the ſame channel, to aſk Mr. Southey, if the book is ever to be publiſhed, and when it is likely the world will be favoured with the ſight of it; his anſwer will undoubtedly oblige many ſubſcribers as well as the writer of this who is

AN ADMIRER OF CHATTERTON.

Jan. 2, 1802.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been induced to offer you the following curſory obſervations, in conſequence of reading Mrs. Robinſon's poſthumous works, lately publiſhed. Their peruſal excited a mingled ſenſation of pleaſure and pain: of pleaſure, becauſe I rejoiced in the vindication of innocence, and the expoſure of vice; and of pain, becauſe a woman, fitted to confer and enjoy the pureſt and moſt exalted of human pleaſures, became the victim of deceit, and ſyſtematic, civilized, corruption!—of that corruption which ariſes out of the inſtitutions of ſociety. By developing the cauſes that led to the conduct which has furniſhed ſo much food for "black ſcandal and foul-faced reproach," ſhe has enſured the pity and ſympathy of every humanized mind, and blunted the envenomed tooth of mercileſs calumny; but the more the reader is acquainted with the uncommon qualities of her mind, the more painful is the reflection, that powers ſo valuable, and diſpoſitions ſo amiable, ſhould have been ſnatched from the world by a premature death. Her errors were undoubtedly the reſult of a combination of uncontroulable circumſtances; and it cannot be denied, that ſhe was endowed with qualities which her enemies are never likely to poſſeſs: may her virtues be recorded, and may they be emulated!

A deſire of paying a tribute of reſpect to injured worth has led me into this digreſſion; but the unmerited misfortunes and untimely death of Mrs. Robinſon bring me immediately to the ſubject that gave riſe to theſe reflections. In the Memoirs of her life, an opinion is inculcated, which I conceive to be a very dangerous error; and as the opinion is not peculiar to her, but is almoſt univerſal in its influence, I believe that he who ſhall demonſtrate it to be an error will perform a work of moſt extenſive utility, by removing a powerful barrier to intellectual improvement and the increaſe of human happineſs. It ſeems to have been Mrs. Robinſon's opinion, *that mental exertion is not only certainly deſtructive to health, but even more deſtructive than any other ſpecies of exertion.* She ſays (vol. 1, p. 185.) "Alas! how little did I then know either the fatigue or the hazard of mental occupations! How little did I foreſee that the day would come, when my health would be impaired, my thoughts perpetually employed in *ſo deſtructive a purſuit!* At the moment that I write this page, I feel, in every fibre of my brain, the fatal conviction that *it is a deſtroying labour!*" On contemplating the hiſtory of Mrs. Robinſon's life, it will be found, that there were cauſes, independent of her literary purſuits, more than ſufficient to produce thoſe feelings which led her to conceive that "mental occupation is a deſtroying labour;" and it may be proper to point out thoſe cauſes before I proceed to prove, that intellectual exertion can only injure the body, by producing inattention to its wants, an evil which may always be prevented by the knowledge, that ſuch a danger exiſts. At an early age ſhe became the child of misfortune. Before ſhe could herſelf diſcriminate, ſhe was ſacrificed to a man who was incapable of appreciating the treaſure in his poſſeſſion—who, ſoon tired of it, fled to novelty to pamper his depraved appetite, and repaid her affection with heart-wounding neglect and brutal profligacy. Thus ſhe was cut off from the enjoyment of thoſe delightful ſympathies for which ſhe ſeems to have been ſo exquiſitely fitted; and all her hopes of domeſtic happineſs were nipped in the bud; beſides, her huſband's follies cauſed a ſeries of diſtreſſes that would have corroded the ſprings of a conſtitution originally ſtronger than her's. Theſe, with ſucceeding misfortunes, the conſequences of her firſt, produced a rooted melancholy, which appears to have grown with her years; and that melancholy is not friendly to health few will deny, although it is little known how far it is productive of that effect: it will probably be found, that the nameleſs *anxieties and ſorrows, more or leſs the neceſſary attendants on every member of ſociety, as it is at preſent conſtituted,* are powerful aſſiſtants to phyſiological ignorance in terminating the ephemeral exiſtence of man.* It appears alſo, that ſhe led an "*uniform and ſedentary life*;" and while at Brighthelmſtone, "*ſhe paſſed whole nights at her window,* in deep meditation, contraſting with her preſent ſituation the ſcenes of her former life," vol. 2, p. 115. The quantity of laudanum which ſhe appears to have been in the habit of taking, for the purpoſe of alleviating pain, muſt not be forgotten; and theſe combined cauſes were ſurely ſufficient to induce that ſtate of debility which ſhe attributes to mental exertion alone. It is known to phyſiologiſts, that mental occupations cannot permanently

* The effects of the mind on the body are beautifully illuſtrated in the "*Enquiry concerning Political Juſtice,*" &c. vol. 2. p. 519. Appendix.

impair

impair the vigour of the body. By the exertion of any of the organs of ſenſe, proportional fatigue of that organ is induced by the temporary waſte of the *ſenſorial power* or *excitability*; but theſe effects are removed by reſt, during which ſtate the excitability is re-accumulated: and the frequent uſe of the intellectual powers, by increaſing the number of ideas, and multiplying their combinations, renders every ſucceeding exertion leſs an effort, and conſequently leſs fatiguing. But, independent of a theory which I believe cannot be diſproved; I can produce a living proof of the truth of my poſition, which will probably be conſidered to be more concluſive than any reaſoning from principles, of which the maſs of mankind are yet totally ignorant, although an acquaintance with the laws that govern his exiſtence, even as far as they are already known, muſt be of the higheſt importance to man. The proof, at which I have hinted, is the venerable poet and philoſopher, Dr. Darwin, who, after having produced three extenſive works, one of which alone (Zoonomia) was the fruit of *twenty* years' labour, is ſtill in a green old age, and enjoys, or did lately enjoy, a degree of health equal to that of moſt men in the prime of life, with a mind as fit as ever to penetrate the veil which nature is ſaid to have thrown over the moſt ſublime of her operations, or add to the pleaſures of taſte, by the beautiful flights of his enchanting Muſe! In addition to this, it is recorded of Waller, the poet, that, to the age of *eighty-two*, when he died, "his intellectual powers continued vigorous, and that the lines which he compoſed, when he *for age could neither read nor write*, are not inferior to the effuſions of his youth."* It muſt be remembered, that Waller, like Dr. Darwin, *drank water*. Other examples might be adduced to corroborate theſe, but Dr. Darwin, from his comparative old age, furniſhes the moſt ſtriking inſtance on record of *great mental exertion* not being injurious to health, but, on the contrary, productive of the moſt happy conſequences to himſelf, his cotemporaries, and poſterity. One or two examples more, however, will give additional weight to the proofs already brought forward. Mr. Godwin, whoſe perſeverance and vigilance in the detection of error has probably never been equalled, beſides having conceived ſeveral works of moſt exquiſite imagination, has developed the principles of moral ſcience in a work, which few who have read it will doubt to be the moſt ſtupendous and valuable that the human mind ever produced; yet there is no reaſon to believe that he has ſuffered by his intellectual exertions, great as they muſt have been to produce ſo rich a harveſt! Nor does it appear, that the unceaſing labour of Dr. Beddoes to develope the laws of living nature, and excite mankind to attend to theſe laws, have impaired his corporeal vigour; on the contrary, by increaſing his knowledge of the agents that act to the deſtruction or preſervation of health and life, have they not given him aſſurance of enjoying an unuſual prolongation of exiſtence?

It is needleſs to multiply examples.—From the facts which have been adduced I think it may be fairly concluded, that *intellectual exertion can never be injurious to the body*: and it will be found, that *in all thoſe caſes where the health has been conceived to be impaired by intellectual purſuits, the cauſe has been inattention to the wants of the body, the principal of which are exerciſe, reſt, and food, at proper times and in proper quantities*.

The obſervation, that perſons eminent for their intellectual acquirements have been uſually, more than others, ſubjected to the ravages of lingering and fatal diſeaſes, is undoubtedly too well founded.

It is a truth, infinitely to be regretted, if regret would remedy the evil, that many of the greateſt ornaments of our ſpecies have been cut off from ſociety by a premature death, and the benefits which poſterity might have derived from their after-exertions for ever loſt; but the cauſe is obvious: the laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity, whether by inattention to the neceſſaries of life, or the direct application of noxious agents; and as long as mankind neglect the cultivation of *the art of living*, ſo long will they continue to be the victims of their ignorance.

It is unneceſſary to extend theſe obſervations to a greater length. I have only to add, that, however they may at preſent be received by thoſe who have imbibed an oppoſite opinion, I truſt that they will not ultimately be uſeleſs:—"cauſes and effects are connected in an endleſs chain, ſo that no honeſt effort can be loſt, but will operate to good, centuries after its author is conſigned to the grave."* The deſtruction of the prejudice which I have endeavoured to combat is of the utmoſt im-

* Johnſon's "Lives of the moſt eminent Engliſh Poets."

* *Godwin's "Enquiry," vol. 2. p.* 488.

portance

portance to the well-being of man: in proportion as it prevails, it muſt check the growth of intellect, and retard the diminution of human evil.

Edinburgh, Nov. 11, 1801. A. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the diſſertation with which Dr. Hager has lately favoured us on the Babylonian bricks in the poſſeſſion of the Eaſt India Company, the learned writer has juſtly remarked, that many travellers, whoſe names he has given, had formerly noticed theſe curioſities, but that the firſt perſon who had obſerved the inſcriptions upon them, and which conſtitute their chief value, was Father Emanuel, in a manuſcript account tranſmitted by him to the celebrated D'Anville, and publiſhed in the xxviii. volume of the Mémoires de l'Acad. des Inſcriptions; he had, therefore, never probably ſeen the very entertaining Life of Peireſc, written by Gaſſendi, from which I ſhall beg leave to extract the following curious paſſage:—"He exceedingly deſired, that ſome interpreter might be found out who could explain the *figures and characters* which were evidently to be ſeen upon a fragment of brick-work which was, not long before, dug up at Babylon, and ſent to him; for he conjectured it was ſome of that brick work upon which Pliny tells us (from Epigenes) that the Babylonians wrote the obſervations which they made of the ſtars for ſeven hundred and twenty years." Book iv. p. 26. of Dr. Rand's tranſlation, 1657, 8vo.

Before I had read Dr. Hager's diſſertation, or met with the above paſſage, I had found the quotation of Pliny, of which I think Dr. Hager has not made all the uſe he might have done; for it really ſeems to apply moſt appoſitely to the bricks in queſtion, provided it could be aſcertained *in what manner* thoſe bricks were placed in the buildings now remaining at Hilla, the ſuppoſed ſcite of Ancient Babylon. I am aware that it has been aſſerted, that thoſe inſcribed bricks are found with the letters turned inwards, in which caſe I ſhould be inclined to adopt the opinion of thoſe who think the characters taliſmanical, or even the names of the makers; but it is to be lamented that we have not the particulars of theſe ruins correctly and minutely ſtated, with elevations and drawings of any fragments of walls or buildings that remain, except in one ſolitary view given us by Mr. Ives, in his Voyage to India. It would alſo be neceſſary to know how many varieties of inſcriptions occur on theſe bricks; whether *all* are inſcribed, or in what proportion; and it is hoped, that the perſon who may be at any future time delegated by the India Company for the purpoſe of making further inquiries, will have the goodneſs to attend to theſe imperfect hints, or conſult thoſe who are qualified to extend or improve them; till then, all comment or further inveſtigation ſhould, I think, be ſuſpended.

Your "Man of Letters," Sir, whoſe port-folio ſo frequently adminiſters to the entertainment and inſtruction of your readers, is reſpectfully intreated to ſtate *whence* he extracted the communication of laſt month, p. 524. He appears to quote the original manuſcript of *Brunetto's Teſoro*, written in the Romance tongue, and not in the Provencal, as Mr. Warton has ſomewhere aſſerted, and I think afterwards acknowledged his miſtake; but the Engliſh fable from Æſop, *if genuine*, is a curioſity of which a more particular account would be highly acceptable. D.

6th January, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM ſorry to perceive an attempt, in the laſt number of your truly valuable Magazine, to transfer the unfortunate popular prejudice againſt farmers to their landlords, by an Obſerver; and I am confident, that neither the landholders nor the public are much indebted to him for this laſt effort of his obſervations. I am ready to admit, that the general outcry againſt farmers is ill founded; ſo illiterate a claſs of men ſpread over the whole face of the country (as a Correſpondent in your laſt juſtly obſerves) can never act in concert; and if the high price of proviſions is not kept up by their combination, there can be no blame properly charged upon them as a body, as the ſame ſpirit of competition ſtill exiſts amongſt the individuals as formerly. We muſt, therefore, look to ſome other cauſe for the high price of proviſions, than the combined efforts of farmers; but I am far from being prepared to admit, that the landlords, though apparently the next in the chain, are to be *ſaddled* with producing this unfortunate effect. Numerous and various, indeed, have been the explanations already given of this national calamity; but I do not think, that the public mind is fully impreſſed with the fundamental cauſe of the greateſt part of the evil. We are told of light crops for years

together, of waſte committed by war, of large farms, and banking accommodations; all of theſe have produced, and ſome of them continue to produce ſome part of the effect, but will never account for doubling and even tripling the uſual prices. The real ſtate of the caſe may eaſily be illuſtrated by a circumſtance that took place in this neighbourhood, not long ſince. An old man, who gained his livelihood by ſelling bags of ſand, from the ſea-ſhore, at a half-penny per bag, ſuddenly raiſed his price to one penny per bag, and gave the war as his reaſon for ſo doing; and being aſked whether there was any ſcarcity of the *grains* of ſand on the ſea-ſhore, replied that he muſt live by his ſand, and the ſcarcity was not of that, but of the pence. This, Sir, in my opinion, applies to all ſpecies of grains, as well as thoſe of ſand, and ſhews decidedly, that an increaſe of 300,000,000l. to the national debt, the intereſt of which is ſcrewed out of the pockets of the nation, through the operation of direct and oblique taxes, obliges every one to increaſe the price of the particular article by which he lives, in order to enable him to ſupport that additional taxation; but ſome articles can be diſpenſed with, and others cannot; the nation muſt have neceſſaries, *coute qu'il coute*. The conſequence is, that theſe ſoon find a higher level than luxuries, and therefore, when we take a comparative view of the price of grain, &c. with other articles, we exclaim, that a farmer is a knave, and aſks an exorbitant price for his produce: but in fact, it is the neceſſity of the community to buy, and not the peculiarly extravagant demands of the farmer, that ſettles the price of the article. There is no doubt, the farmer will aſk as much as he finds he can obtain for his produce; and his produce being a neceſſary that muſt be bought, if poſſible, by the conſumer, to ſupply the wants of the moment, at a time when the want of money to the farmer is not ſo urgent, the bargain is always againſt the conſumer, and the effect of the taxation, and even more than that, is transferred from the ſeller to the purchaſer. I would beg leave to aſk ſome of the many ſplit-hair reaſoners on this ſubject, how a conſcientious farmer is to act? Is he to ſell his corn at what the purchaſer may call a fair price, and thus loſe half his capital? or is he to accept the common market-price of the time, and take advantage of the dearneſs he is not conſcious of being acceſſary to, although as one individual of a great body of men, who collectively produce the effect, he may be ſaid to bear his ſhare in the blame? I fear, if the page of human events were fairly unfolded to us, we ſhould not find encouragement to believe, that it is within the limits of uneducated nature, for any large body of men to act uniformly againſt their immediate intereſt, in compliance with more evident rules of moral right than the preſent caſe preſents to their view—may we not truly infer, that any other ſet of illiterate men, placed in ſimilar circumſtances to thoſe of the farmers, would act in a ſimilar manner, and therefore that no peculiarity of reproach is due to them? If the farmers are little to blame, their landlords are ſtill leſs ſo, in raiſing the price of proviſions; for confeſſedly they increaſe their rents in conſequence of the high price received by the farmer, and therefore, however they may contribute towards retarding the fall, they certainly did not produce the riſe of the price. The increaſe of rent which ſome few landlords have put upon their farms, does not, in my opinion, in general exceed an eighth part of their rent five years ago; and as many have not raiſed their rents at all, I ſhould ſuppoſe that on an average, throughout the kingdom, an additional payment of one-tenth from the tenant to the landlord will exceed the truth. The landholders then can only be charged with keeping up the produce of the earth at one-tenth additional price within theſe five years; whereas a double and even triple advance has actually taken place. The farmer has frequently ſold an acre of wheat for 25l. and ſometimes as high as 36l. at the time that he paid from one to two pounds rent for that acre to his landlord. How long were men, oppreſſed by the aſſeſſed taxes, and then by the income tax, in contemplating this ſtate of things, before they put forth their ſlow, but juſt, claim to a ſlight ſhare of the general increaſe of income? Their moderation has been ſurprizing, and can only be referred to their ſenſe of honour and of the conduct that became men who hold ſo high a rank in the community. The proprietors of land, were perhaps the only body of men, who payed fairly to the income-tax. Their property lay fully expoſed to view, and would have given the lie to any falſe ſtatements of income, had they wiſhed to preſent them. I ſhall only add one more plea in favour of landlords, and that is, that when other men were making from 5l. to 10l. per cent of their capital, they were ſcarce making 3l. 10s. —a ſufficient apology in itſelf to excuſe any attempt towards an increaſe of income.

With regard to the practice of letting farms by ſecret propoſals, ſpoken of by the Obſerver, I can only ſay, that I have not ſeen much of this practice in the North of England; and, if it were general, I do not fear any bad conſequences from it. No ſubſtantial farmer will give more than the worth of the land: and as the obligation of the landlord to find a tenant, and of the tenant to obtain the farm, is mutual, whatever mode of forming the contract can be deviſed, fair terms will prevail.

Yorkſhire, Dec. 20th. C. Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DEFENCE *of* FORESTALLING, &c.

(Continued from Page 512, of Vol. XII.)

I AM now to try the maxims, and the validity of the reaſoning, by a conſideration of the caſes of proſecution for foreſtalling, regrating, and monopolizing. The caſes ſhall be taken at random, from the public prints, where they unfortunately abound.

Caſe I.—"The magiſtrates cauſed to be convened four perſons from Preſton Pans, accuſed of foreſtalling oyſters, coming from Newhaven to Edinburgh, all of which they had bought up, and had ordered to be carried to the Eaſt Country, and thence to be re-conducted to Edinburgh, and ſold at double price to the vintners."

That they ſold at double price (whether it be meant that they made a hundred per cent, or were ſold for double as much as they would otherwiſe have been ſold for), is aſſerted without proof, and without probability. There is no reaſon for thinking that the men of Newhaven, if they had pleaſed to go on to Edinburgh, might not have ſold their oyſters at the ſame price at which they were ſold by the foreſtallers. Certainly they might have had a higher price at Edinburgh, than they received from the foreſtallers on the road. But they preferred the being at liberty to return to Newhaven, and follow their own occupation. What good purpoſe could it anſwer, to compel them whoſe buſineſs it is to take oyſters from the beds, to be alſo the venders of oyſters, at a diſtant market; when themſelves, who muſt be the beſt judges, were of opinion, that by ſticking to their own diviſion of the labour, they might do better for themſelves, and, as far as their labour is concerned, more advantageouſly for the public? "But they might lawfully have ſent the oyſters to Edinburgh, and ſold them by commiſſion." Would this lower the price to the conſumer? The commiſſion muſt be added to the price at which they might have ſold the oyſters when they met the foreſtallers: and commiſſion enough to pay for 1ſt. The improved value of the oyſters, in being carried the remaining part of the way: 2dly The labour of retailing them: 3dly The loſs of the advantage of prompt payment; or of the capital advanced to the oyſtermen by the foreſtallers. Whether the oyſters be ſold by commiſſion, or after becoming the property of a middleman, is a private bargain between the parties, which does not at all affect the public. The additional price of the commiſſion ſhould be the ſame as the profit of the foreſtallers, if they who ſold on commiſſion were honeſt men. And it cannot be ſuppoſed that the oppoſers of foreſtalling deſire to make oyſters cheap by agents cheating their employers.

The carrying of the oyſters to the market by a circuitous route, was probably a conſequence of theſe proſecutions againſt foreſtallers; an inconvenience to the trader, and, on that account, a cauſe of ultimately increaſing the price of his wares. Beſides cauſing a fluctuating market, by making the ſupply irregular; theſe proſecutions raiſe the price of the commodity, by throwing obſtacles in its road to market. In whatever part of its natural line the obſtruction is made, it is ſoon felt by the producer. He withdraws capital from an impeded employment. A leſs quantity is produced, while the demand remains the ſame; and the neceſſary conſequence is an increaſe of price.

Whether the foreſtaller thinks that he is doing wrong, or not, has nothing to do with the preſent queſtion. A man may be doing that which benefits the public, and yet, morally, be incurring guilt. And, on the other hand, a man may be acting with the moſt upright intentions, and yet be doing a great deal of miſchief. Probably, many a foreſtaller is of the former deſcription: and a chief juſtice may be of the latter. MISORHETOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE methods lately adopted, on the recommendation of the *Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor*, with a view to reſcue from their miſchievous prejudices and comfortleſs habits of diet that moſt uſeful claſs of the community, cannot but meet the concurrence of every good man; but perhaps no part of their

4 ſyſtem

ſyſtem of melioration is more deſerving of applauſe, or more decidedly neceſſary to the completion of their truly patriotic intentions, than the *freedom of choice* which is left to the ſturdy objects of their benevolence, *to receive or not* the boon that is offered them.

Well indeed has Count Rumford, the father of this admirable ſyſtem, inſtructed us to manage, with great circumſpection and policy, "that impatience of controul," that "*jealouſy* and *obſtinate perſeverance* in maintaining the rights of perſonal liberty and *independence*, which ſo ſtrongly mark the human character in all the ſtages of life." It is indeed on the degree of addreſs with which we are able to direct this principle, that our degrading or exalting the poor—our effectually relieving or materially injuring them, depends; and whether we ſhall reſcue poverty or increaſe mendicity by our charities.

But, Sir, the object of my addreſſing you at preſent is left to repeat what has already been ſo well enforced by others, than to ſuggeſt what, I apprehend, might be made a ſource of conſiderable relief to the poor, and render the eſtabliſhments now exiſting in the metropolis, and in ſome principal towns in the country, capable of more extenſive benefit to the objects of their bounty.

One of the public eſtabliſhments for feeding the poor in Bavaria, we are told by Count Rumford, was eſſentially aided by the practice of ſending round to the houſes of the inhabitants of Munich covered carts with proper attendants, to receive gifts of meat, bread, and ſoup, which, when properly managed in the cooking, made very ſavory and wholeſome meſſes. There certainly exiſted excluſive reaſons *there* why ſuch a practice could not but be attended with material benefit; and though the collection of *ſoup* was not continued, owing to the circumſtance of the offerings of ſome being of a quality much more *ſlender* than the motives which called them forth, I am not deterred, Sir, from recommending this practice as worthy the imitation of all the great towns in Britain where ſoup-houſes are eſtabliſhed.

Every miſtreſs of an opulent family who condeſcends to pay occaſional viſits to the pantry, eſpecially *when her preſence is not expected*, will have ample opportunities of being convinced, how large a portion of the proviſions brought into the houſe are conſumed out of it, and how large a quantity of what would cheer the ſinking hearts of the induſtrious, is either thrown away, given to tippling mendicants, or ſold to ſome vender of *country* pork (who perhaps feeds his pigs with it in a cellar), juſt as the luſty queen of the kitchen happens to be diſpoſed. What excellent, what nutritious, what palatable food might be prepared from theſe overflowings of luxury! How eaſily might the hungry be fed if thoſe *whoſe duty it is to attend to their welfare* would give themſelves only *a very little* trouble!

Perhaps, Sir, the obſervations with which I ſet out, will be thought to furniſh an objection to any plan of this ſort, and that the honeſt pride of ineffectual induſtry will diſdain the "*crumbs* from the great man's table." I admit that there would be danger of ſuch a prejudice being excited for a while; but I am convinced, that if the ſcheme were conducted with the ſame regard to appearances that diſtinguiſhed the meaſures of Count Rumford, and eſpecially if the food, ſo prepared were to be *ſold* to them at a price equal to the *whole* expence attending it, ſo as *to take away all appearance of obligation on the part of the buyers*, the cookery would be heartily reliſhed by thouſands.

At this inclement ſeaſon, when the poor ſtand moſt in need of aſſiſtance; when meat is, notwithſtanding the removal of ſome ſerious impediments, double the uſual price, and bread dear in proportion, you will not probably think theſe obſervations unneceſſary. I heartily wiſh they were ſo; but as I apprehend a practice, that in another country has been ſo ſucceſful, cannot but be applicable in ſome caſual inſtance or other in this, I am induced to aſk a place for theſe hints in your uſeful miſcellany. I am Sir,

Hammerſmith, Yours, &c.
Dec. 18. 1801. W. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the many foreigners added in Mr. Bromley's uſeful Catalogue to the Series of Engliſh Portraits, frequently on ſuch ſlight grounds as the having been attracted either by buſineſs or curioſity to make a ſhort reſidence in this iſland, I ſee no notice taken of a beneficed clergyman, the outlines of whoſe literary life are ſomewhat ſingular.

A quarto volume of French Poems now lies before me, entitled "La Lyre du jeune Apollon, Paris 1657; the portrait of its author "Le petit de Beauchâteau agé de 11 Ans" is prefixed; the dedication has no other ſignature: but from one of the numerous commendatory epigrams

prefixed, which occupy no leſs than thirty-ſeven leaves, we learn, that his Chriſtian name was *then* Matthew. According to Moreri he was the ſon of a player, and on going to England *falſely* aſſumed the name of "Luzancy," to which it ſeems he prefixed "Hippolitus."

Perhaps, like that ancient model of continence, he fled from the allurements of ſome frail Pariſian dame; or more probably, having taken an abundant draught of the waters of Lethé, and entering as far as in him lay on a new ſtage of exiſtence, his country, name, profeſſion, and religious tenets being all about to undergo a change, he borrowed from Virgil an idea of that diſtinguiſhed perſonage:

Pæoniis revocatum herbis et amore Dianæ.

Be this as it may, the earlieſt notice I can trace of him *here* is in the Oxford Graduate Book; he is there called a Member of Chriſt Church, and is ſaid to have been *created* M.A. in 1675: Cooke's Preacher's Aſſiſtant exhibits him as author of a Sermon preached on the day of his Abjuration in 1676, and calls him vicar of Dover Court and Harwich in Eſſex. This coincidence of dates is remarkable; and I ſee no reaſon to queſtion its authenticity. It looks as if Oxford (*now* diſtinguiſhed from all other European Univerſities, for cloſing her gates againſt every ſect but one, by exacting from boys fifteen or ſixteen years old a ſubſcription to 39 abſtruſe articles, which have occaſioned much controverſy, and a ſtill greater abundance of equivocation among the learned) could, in the ſeventeenth century, not only admit a Roman Catholic ſtudent, but beſtow on him her moſt *ſupernumerary* diſtinctions.

I have ſeen an octavo volume of Luzancy on Baptiſm and the Lord's Supper, dated 1701. A ſhort life of the Duke of Schomberg, who was killed in Ireland, at the Battle of the Boyne, written by him in the French language, and publiſhed at Amſterdam in 1690, is mentioned in Le Long's Bibliotheque Hiſtorique de la France, No. 31,686, 3d Vol. folio, Paris, 1768; by the account there given of the author, he appears to have died a Socinian previous to the year 1716. L. L.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ORIGINAL MEMOIRS *of the late* MR. JONATHAN BATTISHILL, *communicated by* DR. BUSBY.

WHEN Death deprives the world of an individual, whoſe genius and profeſſional learning have attracted general notice, mankind at large feel a ſecret concern at that loſs which his perſonal acquaintances ſtill more ſenſibly regret, while his particular friends indulge the tendereſt ſorrow, and drop on his tomb the tear of involuntary lamentation.

The author of this remark had the ſatisfaction of being among thoſe early regarded by the ſubject of the preſent memoirs, who was formerly his tutor, and is induced to communicate them to the readers of the Monthly Magazine, from the double motive of gratifying public curioſity, and of doing juſtice to the merits of his departed friend.

The Reverend Mr. Jonathan Battiſhill, formerly rector of the pariſh of Sheepwaſh, near Hatherleigh, in the county of Devon, and grandfather to the late Mr. Jonathan Battiſhill, had two ſons, Jonathan and John. The former ſerved his clerkſhip in the profeſſion of attorney at law, with Mr. Baſil Herne, of Paternoſter-row, father of the preſent Sir William Herne, Knight, of the ſame place, and afterwards married Miſs Mary Leverton, of Great Torrington, in the above county, by whom he had iſſue, of which the ſubject of this account was the only ſurvivor.

Mr. Jonathan Battiſhill was born in London, May, 1738. Diſcovering at a very early age an uncommon genius for muſic, and having an excellent voice, he was, in the year 1747, placed in the choir of St. Paul's, under the tuition of Mr. Savage, then maſter of the young gentlemen of that cathedral. He was ſoon qualified to *ſing at ſight*; and before he had been in the choir two years, his performances there gave proofs of his native taſte and improving judgment which aſtoniſhed and delighted his hearers. On his voice quitting him at the uſual period of life, he became an articled pupil of the above maſter, under whom he continued his profeſſional ſtudies with an ardour and ſucceſs which, together with his ſuperior underſtanding, love of reading, and high reliſh of the beauties of our beſt authors, greatly diſtinguiſhed him from the generality of his young cotemporaries. In contemplating the works of the great ca-

thedral

thedral compoſers, and other firſt-rate maſters, his penetrating mind never ſuffered an excellence in melody, harmony, or modulation, to eſcape him, nor did he ever reſt ſatisfied till he had fully diſcovered his author's meaning. This anxious reſearch, combined with conſtant practice on the organ, at once ſtored his mind with thoſe riches of harmonic combination and evolution on which he formed his ſtyle, and gave him a command of hand adequate to the execution of whatever his imagination ſuggeſted; and at the expiration of his engagement with Mr. Savage, he came forth one of the firſt *extempore* performers in this country; having among his particular friends and admirers the late Dr. Arne, Dr. Howard, Dr. Worgan, Mr. Stanley, and Dr. Boyce, for the latter of which gentlemen he officiated ſome time at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

He had now juſt arrived at manhood; and having a pleaſing though not powerful voice, a taſteful and maſterly ſtyle of execution on the harpſichord, a fund of entertaining information acquired by extenſive reading, a pleaſing manner, and a gay and lively diſpoſition, he poſſeſſed, in an eminent degree, the power of rendering himſelf agreeable in every company; and his ſociety and inſtruction were courted by perſons of the higheſt reſpectability. Every encouragement was offered to excite his future efforts, and promote his profeſſional ſucceſs; and no proſpects could be fairer or more flattering than thoſe which he had now before him.

Soon after he left Mr. Savage, he was ſolicited to compoſe ſome ſongs for Sadler's Wells, to which application very handſome terms induced him to liſten; and he produced, for the uſe of that place, ſome of the beſt ballads of that time, among which was the celebrated hunting ſong of "Away! to the Copſe lead away!" Not long after this he was engaged at the harpſichord at Covent Garden Theatre, when he became acquainted with Miſs Davies, pupil of Dr. Howard, an admired vocal performer at that theatre, and the original repreſentative of *Madge*, in the Opera of "Love in a Village." To this young lady, whoſe elegance of figure, and beauty of countenance, heightened the attractions of an excellent voice and a ſweetly-ſimple ſtyle of ſinging, Mr. Battiſhill was ſome time afterwards married, when ſhe immediately quitted the ſtage, to which he never permitted her to return.

Not long after his marriage, the place of organiſt in the United Pariſhes of St. Clement, Eaſt-cheap, and St. Martin Orgar, became vacant, to which he was elected; as alſo, ſoon afterwards, to that of Chriſt-church, Newgate-ſtreet.

About this time he publiſhed a ſet of ſongs, the melodies and harmonical conſtruction of which beſpoke a highly florid fancy, and a degree of ſcience and judgment much beyond his years and practical experience; but the circumſtance which eſtabliſhed his reputation as a compoſer, was the high ſtyle in which he ſoon afterwards acquitted himſelf in furniſhing, in conjunction with Mr. Michael Arne, ſon of Dr. Arne, the muſic of *Alcmena*, an Engliſh Opera, written by Mr. Holt, and produced under the direction of Mr. Garrick, at Drury-Lane Theatre, about the year 1764. In this piece, though its ſucceſs was far from equal to its deſerts, there were ſome choruſſes which, for their ſcience, dignity and fire of expreſſion, deſerve to be claſſed with the greateſt productions in that ſpecies of compoſition; while ſeveral of his airs, particularly the two baſs ſongs, "Pois'd in Heaven's eternal Scale," and "Thus when Young Ammon marched along," both ſung by Mr. Samuel Champneſs, ſtrongly picture his energy and vigour of imagination, and prove that he felt the character for which they were written. This piece was ſhortly afterwards ſucceeded by the *Rites of Hecate*, a muſical drama, in which his powers were again diſplayed in an eminent degree; eſpecially in a ſong beginning with "A fond Father's Bliſs is to number his Race," the melody of which is particularly rich and dignified. But neither theſe avocations, nor the attention demanded by his pupils, wholly diverted his mind from cathedral compoſition. Retiring occaſionally from the gay and buſy concerns of life, he indulged that propenſity which had its birth in the choir, and produced a number of anthems, the excellencies of which have been univerſally confeſſed and admired. Among them we have particularly to name his "Call to Remembrance," the artful and cloſe *imitations* of the firſt movement of which are inimitably fine, while the beauty and ſweetneſs of melody in the other movements is every where original and ſtriking *. He alſo, at the expreſs deſire of the Reverend Mr. Charles Weſley, brother of the celebrated Mr. John Weſley,

* This Anthem, together with his "How long wilt thou forget me, O Lord?"—"I will magnify thee, O Lord"—and "O Lord, deliver us!" have been lately re-publiſhed in Page's *Harmonia Sacra*.

and

and father of the preſent ſcientific and ingenious Meſſrs. Charles and Samuel Weſley, ſet to muſic a collection of Hymns, written by that gentleman, the melodies of which are peculiarly elegant, yet exceedingly chaſte and appropriate.

In the catch and glee ſtyle he has given the moſt convincing examples of his diverſity of taſte and ingenuity; in evidence of which it is only neceſſary to mention his "O my Clariſſa, cruel Fair"—"I lov'd thee, beautiful and kind"—"Conſign'd to Duſt beneath this Stone"—"Here on his Back lies Sir John Keeling"—and "Ye Birds for whom I rear'd this Grove." About the year 1770 he was among the candidates for the gold medal given by the Noblemen's Catch-club at the Thatched Houſe, St. James's-ſtreet, to the compoſer of the beſt cheerful glee, which medal he obtained by his charming and well-known glee for three voices, "Underneath this myrtle ſhade." As proofs of the beauty and originality of his fancy in ballad compoſition, every one will admit the charming paſtoral melody of "Ye Shepherds and Nymphs of the Grove"—the melliſluous and affecting air of "When Damon languiſhed at my Feet," formerly ſung by Mrs. Baddely, in the Tragedy of the Gameſter,—the expreſſive paſſages in "When Beauty on the Lover's Cheek," and above all, his popular and univerſally admired "Kate of Aberdeen," ſung by Miſs Polly Young, at Ranelagh, the beauty and ſweetneſs of which will be felt and acknowledged in this country as long as taſte for vocal muſic exiſts.

Mr. Battiſhill having poſſeſſed ſuch extraordinary reſources of mind, heightened and poliſhed by early ſtudy and practical application, the world will naturally be ſurprized, that during ſo many of the latter years of his life he has appeared ſo ſeldom in the liſt of publiſhing compoſers; for excepting two excellent collections of *three* and *four-part* ſongs, publiſhed by ſubſcription, twenty-ſix years ago, and a few airs compoſed for a work projected about twelve years ſince by Mr. Harriſon, late of Paternoſter row, nothing from his pen has appeared within theſe laſt thirty years.

It is feared that an exceſſive indulgence of his love of reading, and a too-frequent diſſipation of his time in convivial parties, left but little opportunity for the proper exertion of thoſe faculties with which nature had ſo liberally endowed him: to theſe cauſes may, perhaps, be added, the pernicious but too frequent effect of early praiſe, a reputation too rapidly acquired, and the want of the neceſſary ſtimulus of ſome powerful rival in his own particular path of excellence. His library was always increaſing; and he had at one time accumulated between ſix and ſeven thouſand volumes of the beſt editions of our claſſical authors, moſt of them ſuperbly bound. Amidſt theſe he employed all the hours not occupied with his pupils or feſtive friends. To this neglect of muſical ſtudy, and ſtrange diviſion of his time (from whatever cauſe they ſprung), we are to attribute his not becoming the greateſt muſician this country ever produced, Purcel excepted, and the loſs of many a compoſition that would have done honour to the catalogue of Engliſh muſic.

To this ſame ſupineneſs we are alſo to impute the premature decay of that energy and warmth of imagination which had formerly been inſeparable from his performance on the organ. Yet he ſometimes, even to the laſt, recovered a gleam of his native fire, and in finely-conceived *fugues* poured forth all the powers of harmony and reſponſive melody.

In the year 1775 Mrs. Battiſhill died; after her deceaſe, leſs of Mr. Battiſhill's time was ſpent at home than during her life, ſo that, though he read leſs, profeſſional ſtudy was equally neglected and he remained contented with the repute he had already acquired. He was bleſſed with an uncommonly ſtrong conſtitution: but the exceſſes in which he of late too frequently indulged, together with his inſuperable grief for the loſs of his friend Colonel Morris, lately killed in Flanders, viſibly preyed upon his health; and he became ſo ill during the laſt autumn, as to be confined to his chamber. He was advid to try ſea-bathing and the air of Margate, but theſe rendered him no ſervice. He returned from that place rather worſe than when he left town; and, agreeably to the advice of his phyſicians, took apartments at Iſlington, where his general debility ſtill continued to increaſe, and where he expired on Thurſday, the 10th of December, 1801, aged ſixty-three years.

During his illneſs many of his friends were ſolicitouſly attentive to his ſituation: amongſt the kindeſt of whom were Robert James, eſq. of Queen-ſquare; Miſs Pope, of Drury-lane Theatre; and Mr. Page, vicar-choral of St. Paul's. On the Tueſday following he was interred, according to his dying wiſh, in the vaults of that Cathedral, near the grave of Dr. Boyce, on which occaſion his own excellent Anthem, "Call to Remembrance,"

was

was performed by the gentlemen of the choir, as alſo Dr. Boyce's Funeral Anthem, "I am the Reſurrection and the Life," and a Burial Service compoſed for the occaſion by the writer of this account, whom Dr. Arnold joined as one of the chief mourners, ſucceeded by Robert James, eſq. Mr. Charles Weſley, Mr. Groombridge, and Mr. Page.

Mr. Battiſhill's retentive faculties were as remarkable as his quickneſs of conception, and vigour of execution. What he once read or performed he ſcarcely ever forgot; and the longeſt compoſitions of Handel, Corelli, or Arne, were always ſufficiently within his recollection to render the aſſiſtance of the text unneceſſary. His reminiſcence with reſpect to dates and other circumſtances was truly aſtoniſhing. He always knew where and with whom he had dined on any particular day, however diſtant, and even what converſation occurred. If he once heard any muſic, it was indelibly written in his mind: and his memory remained ſo long faithful to him, that dining with Dr. Arnold no great while before his death, he played to him by rote paſſages from the Doctor's Oratorio of the "*Prodigal Son*," which he had not heard for nearly thirty years, and which the Doctor himſelf had totally forgotten.

From what has been ſaid of Mr. Battiſhill's compoſitions, the reader will collect that they were marked with a peculiar ſtrength of idea, great force and juſtneſs of expreſſion, a maſterly diſpoſition, and a happy contrivance in the parts.

Among his amiable qualities are to be reckoned his great good-nature, unlimited generoſity of temper, tender humanity, liberal confeſſion and commendation of real merit, wherever he found it, and a manlineſs of mind, that rendered him ſuperior to the littleneſs of profeſſional jealouſy.

He has left in manuſcript ſix anthems, ſeveral pſalm-tunes, and ſome glees, rondos, and ſongs: theſe poſthumous works Mr. Page will ſpeedily publiſh; and to the lovers of the fine harmony and genuine melody of the *good old ſchool*, they will certainly prove a moſt valuable acquiſition.

MEMOIRS OF MRS. CHAPONE.

So may ſome gentle Muſe,
With lucky words favour my deſtined urn;
And as he paſſes turn,
And bid fair Peace be to my ſable ſhroud.

MRS. Chapone, who died at Hadley, in Middleſex, December the 25th 1801, in her 75th year, has long been known to the public, as an elegant and highly moral writer. The firſt productions of hers, which were given to the world, were, the intereſting ſtory of *Fidelia*, in the *Adventurer*; and a Poem, prefixed to her friend Mrs. Carter's Tranſlation of *Epictetus*; but her name only became known on the publication of a deſervedly popular work, *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, addreſſed to a Young Lady*. This was printed in 1773, and will long, it is to be hoped, maintain its place in the library of young women. It is diſtinguiſhed by ſound ſenſe, a liberal, as well as a warm, ſpirit of piety, and a philoſophy applied to its beſt uſe, the culture of the heart and affections. It has no ſhining excentricities of thought, no peculiarities of ſyſtem; it follows experience as its guide, and is content to produce effects of acknowledged utility, by known and approved means. On theſe accounts, it is perhaps the moſt unexceptionable treatiſe, that can be put into the hands of female youth. Theſe letters are particularly excellent, in what relates to regulating the temper and feelings. Their ſtyle is pure and unaffected, and the manner grave and impreſſive. Thoſe who chooſe to compare them in this reſpect with another widely circulated publication, addreſſed, about the ſame time to young women, (Dr. Fordyce's Sermons) will probably be of opinion, that the dignified ſimplicity of the female writer is much more conſonant to true taſte, than the affected prettineſſes and conſtant glitter of the preacher. Mrs. Chapone ſoon after publiſhed a volume of Miſcellanies, containing one or two moral eſſays, and ſome elegant poems. The poems, which have the merit of many beautiful thoughts, and ſome original images, ſeem not have been ſufficiently appreciated by the public; for they were not greatly noticed, owing perhaps to the mode of their publication. It was not then ſo common as it has been ſince, to mix new matter with old.

Mrs. Chapone's maiden name was Mulſo: her family was a reſpectable one, in Northamptonſhire. Her married life was ſhort, and not very happy. She probably alluded to her own nuptial choice, when ſhe ſpeaks in one of her poems of

"Prudence ſlow, that ever comes too late."

When left a widow, her very limited circumſtances prevented her not from enjoying a large acquaintance among the firſt circles of ſociety, who admired her for her talents, and reſpected her for her virtues.

She

She underſtood and reliſhed converſation. Her diſcourſe was ſeaſoned occaſionally with a vein of humour; and having the advantage (for it is an advantage) of aſſociating in early life with the beſt company, the eaſe and poliſh of the gentlewoman accompanied the talents of the writer. Her perſon was plain: but in her youth ſhe had a fine voice, and always had a ſtrong taſte for muſic. Mrs. Chapone was one of thoſe women who have ſhewn that it is poſſible to attain a correct and elegant ſtyle, without an acquainſance with the claſſics. The French and Italian ſhe underſtood; and from the latter ſhe made ſome tranſlations. Mrs. Chapone, Mrs. Montague, and another lady, who ſtands confeſſedly at the ſummit of female literature, and upon a par with the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſcholars of the other ſex, were friends and intimates: the two former have left the ſtage; but their venerable ſenior ſtill ſurvives to receive the homage of another century. Mrs. Chapone had been declining in health for many years. The loſs of a beloved niece, the lady to whom the letters were addreſſed, and of a more beloved brother to whom ſhe was united in affection and ſimilarity of taſte, haſtened the infirmities of age; and for ſome time before her death, ſhe was laid aſide from ſociety. It is not unuſual for thoſe, who in ſome period of their lives have filled a certain ſpace in the eye of the public, if they have been ſometime withdrawn from it, to glide ſilently out of life unnoticed, except by the attendants at their bedſide; ſo was it with Mrs. Chapone—But if there are thoſe of her ſex, now happy wives and mothers, who have in any meaſure been formed to thoſe characters by the early impreſſions they may have received from her writings, they will drop a grateful tear to the memory of their benefactor, and rank her among thoſe who, in the French phraſe, "have deſerved well of their country."

Hampſtead. A. L. B.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

The KNIGHTS *of* THEBES *and* TROY.

THE origin of thoſe wild and fantaſtic fables, which we meet with in the romances of the middle ages, concerning the knights of Thebes and Troy, may be traced to the following circumſtances. About the middle of the thirteenth century, the writings of Dictys of Crete, and of Dares the Phrygian, came to be known in Europe; but the knowledge which they imparted of the fables of ancient times was imperfect and confuſed, as their works were preſerved only in that mutilated condition in which they had eſcaped the ravages of time. They wanted, beſides, that romantic varniſh which was requiſite to make them acceptable in the age of chivalry. To ſupply theſe defects, Guido di Colonna, a learned civilian and eminent poet of his time, undertook, about the year 1216, to interweave with the ancient legends the romantic manners of the middle ages, tournaments, ſingle combats, and adventures of knight-errantry. The favourable reception which the world beſtowed on this amplification of the Trojan ſtories, induced the author to compoſe a romance in proſe concerning the tranſactions of the Trojan war, in the Latin tongue. In this work, he alſo introduced the ſiege of Thebes, and the expedition of the Argonauts from Ovid, Statius, and Valerius Flaccus. With a view to embelliſh the feats of his hero by imaginary adventures, the author mingles together all manner of ornaments and fables, old and new, Grecian and Arabian, Aſiatic and European. His heroes are well acquainted with alchemy and aſtrology, deeply verſed in ſorcery and exorciſm, and frequently engaged with dragons and griffins. This book of truly wonderful adventures was tranſlated into the new languages of the ſeveral countries—into Italian, German, French, and the Scandinavian languages of the North, and by this means it ſoon came into univerſal circulation. The great families of Europe were ſo captivated with the Grecian heroes, that they all wiſhed to derive their origin from them: and the Monks, to give proofs of their claſſical knowledge, vied with each other in tracing out ſome ſhoot of the Greek and Roman names, by which the noble families of modern times might aſſert their connection with the Trojan heroes. This mixture of ancient and modern fables and manners produced the moſt wild confuſion in the brains of the knights-errant. They talked of Alexander the Great as a ſecond Charlemagne, and ſurrounded him with twelve renowned peers. Theſeus, Jaſon, and Hercules were made to ſit down with Arthur at his round table. The Greek heroes broke a lance with the far-famed knights

knights of the middle ages, entering the lists according to the moſt approved uſages of chivalry; and Charlemagne was made to undertake the hazardous enterprize of again piloting the ſhip Argo to Colchis.

EDUCATION *in the* TIMES *of* CHIVALRY.

Every youth of noble extraction, the ſon of the pooreſt as well as of the moſt wealthy baron, was taken, at ſeven years of age, out of the women's hands, and removed from his paternal ſeat to the caſtle of another knight, where he was to be trained up to the profeſſion of chivalry under the rigid commands of ſtrangers, at a diſtance from the effeminate habits produced by parental endearments. In quality of page, he waited on the knight, his lady, and gueſts, at their entertainments; attended them on a journey, or at the chace; accompanied them in their walks and viſits; and, when occaſion required, was ready to go on their errands, and execute their commiſſions. The intervals, when he was not employed immediately in any of theſe ſervices, were devoted to bodily exerciſes, to fit him betimes for that hardy and laborious profeſſion for which he was intended. In the reviews of the knights and ſquires, he ſaw the game of war played on a ſmall ſcale. By-and-bye, he learned to ſhoot with the bow, to manage the ſling, to defend places and ways which were aſſailed by his companions. Above all, his inſtructors were anxious to impreſs on his heart ſuch a character as would reflect luſtre on his future rank. Ardent devotion to God, veneration for the lofty ſpirit of chivalry, and reſpect for the female ſex, were carefully impreſſed on his mind. Virtue and good manners, courteous behaviour, elegant carriage, and propriety of demeanour, were inculcated both by precept and example. Religion and gallantry were intended to form the principal features of his future character. After a courſe of ſeven year's preparation, when he had now reached the fourteenth year of his age, he was accompanied by his parents to the altar, there to be admitted to the uſe of arms. The prieſt took from the altar a belt, which was placed there for the purpoſe, and, after having conſecrated it with his bleſſing, girded it around the young warrior, and ſent him, adorned with this badge of his new order, to undergo his probation as a ſquire. Here was the ſchool in which he was to be fitted for a higher elevation. From the example of the older ſquires, he learned to obey; and every other neceſſary inſtruction he found in an intercourſe with the world. From this time, he was admitted to confidential circles, and received into companies; and by this means had every opportunity he could deſire of cultivating his mind and taſte. He now acted in a more extended province. According to their mental and bodily powers, their activity and dexterity, the elegance of their addreſs, and gracefulneſs of elocution, the ſquires had the ſeveral departments allotted to them in their attendance on the knight and his lady. Their offices were the care of the ſtable and equipage of their lord, diſcharging the ceremonies of a banquet, a ball, and the other ſplendid enjoyments that give variety to tranquillity. When any knightly enterpriſe, ſuch as a quarrel of honour, or a tournament, called his maſter to arms, the ſquire was ever ready at his back to yield him aſſiſtance. The bodily recreations of the young ſquires were frequently exchanged for ſuch feats as riding at the ring on horſeback with lances, and ſuch other exerciſes as ſerved for preparations to the art of war, while, at the ſame time, they rendered them ſtrong, active, and alert. During their term of ſervice in the quality of ſquires, the ſpirit of chivalry ſank deep into their ſouls. A long probation of obedience and deference broke the fierceneſs of their hearts, and wore off the barbarous rudeneſs of the times. Their frequent converſations with ſtranger knights, who had often traverſed half the world through a ſeries of dangerous adventures, enriched their minds with a knowledge of men and of the world. Their intercourſe with the female ſex, and the frequent offices of deep reſpect which they performed towards them, accuſtomed them to gallantry and devotion, and rendered their hearts ſoft and tender, though ſheathed in ſteel and iron. Their preſence at the knightly combats of their lords again cheriſhed a ſpirit of dauntleſs courage and heroiſm in danger. This diſcipline, which rendered their minds at once heroic and gentle, finiſhed the education of theſe pupils of towers and caſtles; and, after ſeven years more of ſuch exerciſes, they were now, at the age of one-and-twenty, declared capable of entering on the duties of knighthood. Some of them, however, voluntarily remained, during their whole lives, in the quality of ſquires to ſome renowned knight, who was graced with every virtue of ſpirit and heart, that could adorn a

perfect knight; and, in this case, the high and sacred oath, which they took on being dubbed knights, amidst the pomp of many religious ceremonies, served to confer a superior sanctity on themselves. Before their admission to the illustrious order of knighthood, they swore at the altar—always to speak the truth, and maintain the right; to protect religion, its ministers, and temples; to assert the cause of the weak and helpless, of the widow and orphans; to be the guardians of chaste women, and their good name; and also to persecute Infidels. This oath was an epitome of the morality of knighthood, the foundation of the sacred respect paid to a knight's word and truth; the fountain of his courtesy and gentle demeanour. To preserve his own honour unspotted, no complete knight permitted himself to be guilty of any injustice at home, as the umpire of his equals, and the judge of his vassals; or to commit any action in the field that was inconsistent with the laws and practice of war. On their return from the field, each gave a faithful and accurate account, for the information of heralds and framers of escutcheons, of whatever had happened, the fate of the fortunate as well as the unfortunate; the feats of the valiant, and the flight of the coward: they concealed nothing from posterity, that could serve to inflame their courage, or to give them confidence in similar adventures. Hence, honour and a love of truth, humanity and gentleness, shot forth amidst the fierceness, valour, and dauntless heroism of the age, and produced that strange mixture of character which was peculiar to chivalry.

The PORTER BREWERY.

The wholesome and excellent beverage of porter obtained its name about the year 1730, from the following circumstances, which not having yet been printed, we think them proper to be recorded in this work:—Prior to the above-mentioned period, the malt-liquors in general use were *ale*, *beer*, and *twopenny*; and it was customary for the drinkers of malt-liquor to call for a pint or tankard of *half-and-half*, i. e. a half of ale and half of beer, a half of ale and half of twopenny, or a half of beer and half of twopenny. In course of time, it also became the practice to call for a pint or tankard of *three-threads*, meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny; and thus the publican had the trouble to go to three casks, and turn three cocks, for a pint of liquor. To avoid this trouble and waste, a brewer, of the name of HARWOOD, conceived the idea of making a liquor, which should partake of the united flavours of *ale*, *beer*, and *twopenny*. He did so, and succeeded, calling it *entire* or *entire-butt*, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask or butt; and as it was a very hearty nourishing liquor, it was very suitable for *porters*, and other working people. Hence it obtained its name of *porter*.

Mr. Whitbread's brewery in Chiswell-street, near Moorfields, is the greatest in London. The commodity produced in it is also esteemed to be of the best quality of any brewed in the metropolis. The quantity of porter brewed in the year in this house is generally about 200,000 barrels.

GALILEO.

The following is a correct Translation of the celebrated Sentence passed upon Galileo, the forerunner of Newton: it never appeared in English, except in a provincial newspaper, a few years since.

"We, Gaspar, of the title of Holy Cross of Jerusalem, Borgia, brother Felix Certinus, of the title of St. Anastatia, surnamed of Asculum.

Guidus, of the title of St. Mary of the People, Bentivolus, brother Desiderius Scaglia, of the title of St. Charles, surnamed of Cremona.

Brother Antonius Barbarinus, surnamed of St. Onuphrius, Landivius Zacchia, of the title of St. Peter in Vinculis, surnamed of St. Sixtus.

Berlingerius, of the title of St. Augustin Gypolius.

Fabricius of St. Lawrence.

Francis of St. Lawrence.

Martin, of the new St. Mary and Ginethis, Deacons, by the mercy of God, Cardinals of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, and specially deputed by the Holy Apostolical See as Inquisitors General against Heretical Perverseness throughout the whole Christian commonwealth.

Whereas you, Galileo, son of the late Vincent Galileo, of Florence, being seventy years of age, had a charge brought against you, in the year 1615, in this Holy Office, that you held as true an erroneous opinion held by many, namely, That the Sun is in the Centre of the World, and immoveable, and that the Earth moves even with a Diurnal Motion: also, that you had certain scholars into whom you instilled the same doctrine: also, that you maintained a correspondence on this point with certain mathematicians of Germany: also, that you published certain Epistles, treating of the Solar Spots, in which you explained the same doctrine

doctrine as true, becauſe you anſwered to the objections, which, from time to time, were brought againſt you, taken from the Holy Scripture, by gloſſing over the ſaid Scripture according to your own ſenſe; and that afterwards, when a copy of a writing, in the form of an Epiſtle, written by you to a certain late ſcholar of your's, was preſented to you (it following the hypotheſis of Copernicus), you ſtood up for, and defended, certain propoſitions in it, which are againſt the true ſenſe and authority of the Holy Scripture.

This Holy Tribunal deſiring, therefore, to provide againſt the inconveniences and miſchiefs, which have iſſued hence, and increaſed, to the danger of our Holy Faith; agreeably to the mandate of Lord N———, and the very eminent Doctors, Cardinals of this ſupreme and univerſal Inquiſition, two propoſitions reſpecting the immobility of the ſun, and the motion of the earth, were adopted and pronounced, as under :—

That the ſun is in the centre of the world, and immoveable in reſpect of local motion, is an abſurd propoſition, falſe in philoſophy, and formally heretical, ſeeing it is expreſsly contrary to Holy Scripture.

That the earth is not the centre of the world, nor immoveable, but moves even with a diurnal motion, is alſo an abſurd propoſition, falſe in philoſophy, and, conſidered theologically, is at leaſt an error in faith

But, whereas we thought fit in the interim to proceed gently with you, it was agreed upon in the Holy Congregation held before D. N. on the 25th day of February, 1616, that the moſt eminent Lord Cardinal Bellarmine ſhould injoin you entirely to recede from the aforeſaid falſe doctrine; and, on your refuſal, it was commanded by the Commiſſary of the Holy Office, that you ſhould recant the ſaid falſe doctrine, and ſhould not teach it to others, nor defend it, nor diſpute concerning it: to which command if you would not ſubmit, that you ſhould be caſt into priſon; and, in order to put in execution the ſame decree, on the following day you were gently admoniſhed in the palace before the aboveſaid moſt eminent Lord Cardinal Bellarmine, and afterwards by the ſame Lord Cardinal, and by the Commiſſary of the Holy Office, a notary and witneſſes being preſent, entirely to deſiſt from the ſaid erroneous opinion; and that thereafter it ſhould not be permitted you to defend it, or teach it, in any manner, either by ſpeaking or writing; and, whereas you promiſed obedience, you were at that time diſmiſſed.

And to the end ſuch a pernicious doctrine might be entirely extirpated away, and ſpread no farther to the grievous detriment of the Catholic verity, a decree was iſſued by the Holy Congregation *Indicis*, prohibiting the printing of books which treat of ſuch ſort of doctrine, which was therein pronounced falſe, and altogether contrary to Holy and Divine Scripture. But the ſame book has ſince appeared at Florence, publiſhed in the year laſt paſt, the inſcription of which ſhewed that you were its author, as the title was "A Dialogue of Galileo Galilei," concerning the two principal ſyſtems of the world, the Ptolemaic and the Copernican, as the Holy Congregation recogniſing from the impreſſion of the aforeſaid book, that the falſe opinion concerning the motion of the earth, and the immobility of the ſun, prevailed daily more and more; the aforeſaid book was diligently examined, when we openly diſcovered the tranſgreſſion of the aforeſaid command, before injoined you; ſeeing that in the ſame book you had reſumed and defended the aforeſaid opinion already condemned, and in your preſence declared to be erroneous; becauſe, in the ſaid book, by various circumlocutions, you earneſtly endeavour to perſuade, that it is left by you undecided, and, at the leaſt, probable, which muſt neceſſarily be a grievous error, ſince an opinion can by no means be probable which hath already been declared and adjudged contrary to divine Scripture.

Wherefore you have, by our authority, been ſummoned to this our Holy Office, in which being examined, you have on oath acknowledged the ſaid book was written and printed by you. And have alſo confeſſed, that about ten or twelve years ago, after the injunction had been given you as above, the ſaid book was begun to be written by you. Alſo, that you petitioned for licence to publiſh it, but without ſignifying to thoſe who gave you ſuch licence, that it had been prohibited you not by any means to maintain, defend, or teach ſuch doctrine.

You likewiſe confeſſed, that the writing of the aforeſaid book was ſo compoſed in many places, that the reader might think that arguments adduced on the falſe part, calculated rather to perplex the underſtanding by their weight, than be eaſily reſolved; excuſing yourſelf, by ſaying, you had fallen into an error ſo foreign from your intention (as you declared),

becauſe you had handled the ſubject in the form of a dialogue, and becauſe of the natural complaiſance, which every one hath in maintaining his own arguments, and in ſhewing himſelf more acute than others, in defending even falſe propoſitions by ingenious deductions and of apparent probability.

And, when a time was aſſigned you for making your defence, you produced a certificate under the hand-writing of the moſt eminent Lord Cardinal Bellarmine, procured, as you ſaid, in order to defend yourſelf againſt the calumnies of your enemies, who every where gave it out, that you had abjured, and had been puniſhed by the Holy Office; in which certificate it is ſaid, that you had not abjured, nor had been puniſhed, but only that a declaration had been filed againſt you, drawn up by the ſaid Lord, and formally iſſued by the Holy Congregation *Indicis*, in which it is declared, that the doctrine concerning the motion of the earth and the immobility of the ſun is contrary to the Holy Scriptures, and therefore can neither be defended nor maintained. Wherefore, ſeeing no mention was then made of two particulars of the mandate, namely, (*docere & quovis modo*), "teaching, and by any means," we judge, that in the courſe of fourteen or ſixteen years, they had ſlipt out of your memory, and for the ſame reaſon you were ſilent reſpecting the mandate, when you petitioned for a licence to print your book; and yet this was ſaid by you not to maintain, or obſtinately perſiſt in, your error, but as proceeding from vain ambition, and not perverſeneſs. But this very certificate, produced in your defence, rather tends to make your excuſe look worſe, becauſe in it is declared, that the aforeſaid opinion is contrary to the Holy Scripture, and yet you have dared to treat of it as a matter of diſpute, and defend and teach it as probable: nor does the licence itſelf favour you, ſeeing it was deceitfully and artfully obtained by you, as you did not produce the mandate impoſed upon you.

And whereas it appeared to us, that the whole truth was not expreſſed by you reſpecting your intention, we have judged it neceſſary to come to a more accurate examination of the buſineſs, in which (without prejudice to thoſe things which you have confeſſed, and which have been brought againſt you as above, reſpecting your ſaid intention) you have anſwered as a penitent, and good Catholic. Wherefore we, having maturely conſidered the merits of your cauſe, together with your above-ſaid confeſſions and defence, are come to the under-written definitive ſentence againſt you:

Having invoked the moſt holy name of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and of his moſt glorious mother, the ever bleſſed Virgin Mary, we, by this our definitive ſentence, by the advice and judgment of the moſt Reverend Maſters of Holy Theology, and the Doctors of both Laws, our Counſellors reſpecting the cauſe and cauſes controverted before us, between the magnificent Charles Sincerus, Dr. of both Laws, Fiſcal Procurator of this Holy Office, on the one part, and you Galileo Galilei, defendant, queſtioned, examined, and having confeſſed, as above, on the other part, we ſay, judge, and declare, by the preſent proceſſional writing, you, the aboveſaid Galileo, on account of thoſe things which have been adduced in the written proceſs, and which you have confeſſed, as above, that you have rendered yourſelf liable to the ſuſpicion of Hereſy by this Office, that is, you have believed and maintained a falſe doctrine, and contrary to the Holy and Divine Scriptures, namely, that the ſun is the centre of the orb of the earth, and that it does not move from the eaſt to the weſt, and that the earth moves, and is not the centre of the world; and that this poſition may be held and defended as a probable opinion, after it had been declared and defined to be contrary to Holy Scripture; and conſequently that you have incurred all the cenſures and penalties of the Holy Canons, and other Conſtitutions general and particular, enacted and promulgated againſt ſuch delinquents, from which it is our pleaſure to abſolve you, on condition that firſt, with ſincere heart and faith unfeigned, you abjure, execrate, and deteſt, the above errors and hereſies, and every other error and hereſy contrary to the Catholic and Apoſtolical Roman Church, in our preſence, in that formula which is hereby exhibited to you.

But that your grievous and pernicious error and tranſgreſſion may not remain altogether unpuniſhed, and that you may hereafter be more cautious, ſerving as an example to others, that they may abſtain from the like offences, we decree, that the book of the Dialogue of Galileo be prohibited by public edict, and we condemn yourſelf to the priſon of this Holy Office, to a time to be limited by our diſcretion; and we enjoin, under the title of ſalutary penance, that, during three years to come, you recite, once a week, the ſeven Penitential Pſalms, reſerving to ourſelves the

the power of moderating, changing, or taking away entirely, or in part, the aforeſaid penalties and penitences.

And ſo we ſay, pronounce, and by our ſentence declare, enact, condemn, and reſerve, by this and every other better mode or formula, by which of right we can and ought.

So we, the underwritten Cardinals, pronounce, F. Cardinal de Aſculo, G. Cardinal Bentivolus, F. Cardinal de Cremona, Fr. Antony Cardinal S. Onuphrii, B. Cardinal Gypſius, F. Cardinal Veroſpius, M. Cardinal Ginettus.

The Abjuration of Galileo.—I, Galileo Galilei, ſon of the late Vincent Galileo, a Florentine, of the age of ſeventy, appearing perſonally in judgment, and being on my knees in the preſence of you, moſt eminent and moſt reverend Lords Cardinals of the Univerſal Chriſtian Commonwealth, Inquiſitors General againſt Heretical Depravity, having before my eyes the Holy Goſpels, on which I now lay my hands, ſwear that I have always believed, and now believe, and, God helping, that I ſhall for the future always believe whatever the Holy Catholic and Apoſtolic Roman Church holds, preaches, and teaches. But becauſe this Holy Office had enjoined me by precept, entirely to relinquiſh the falſe dogma, which maintains, that the ſun is the centre of the world and immovable, and that the earth is not the centre and moves; nor to hold, defend, or teach by any means, or by writing, the aforeſaid falſe doctrine; and, after it had been notified to me, that the aforeſaid doctrine is repugnant to the Holy Scripture, I have written and printed a book, in which I treat of the ſame doctrine already condemned, and adduce reaſons with great efficacy in favour of it, not offering any ſolution of them; therefore I have been adjudged and vehemently ſuſpected of Hereſy, namely, that I maintained and believed, that the ſun is the centre of the world, and immovable, and that the earth is not the centre, and moves.

Therefore, being willing to take out of the minds of your Eminences, and of every Catholic Chriſtian, this vehement ſuſpicion, of right conceived againſt me, I, with ſincere heart and faith unfeigned, abjure, execrate, and deteſt, the aboveſaid errors and hereſies, and generally every other error and ſect contrary to the aboveſaid Holy Church; and I ſwear that I will never any more hereafter ſay or aſſert, by ſpeech or writing, any thing through which the like ſuſpicion may be had of me; but, if I ſhall know any one Heretical, or ſuſpected of Hereſy, I will denounce him to this Holy Office, or to the Inquiſitor and Ordinary of the place in which I ſhall be. I moreover ſwear and promiſe, that I will fulfil and obſerve entirely all the penitences which have been impoſed upon me, or which ſhall be impoſed by this Holy Office. But if it ſhall happen, that I ſhall go contrary (which God avert) to any of my words, promiſes, proteſtations, and oaths, I ſubject myſelf to all the penalties and puniſhments, which, by the Holy Canons, and other Conſtitutions, general and particular, have been enacted and promulgated againſt ſuch delinquents: So help me God, and his Holy Goſpels, on which I now lay my hands.

I, the aforeſaid Galileo Galilei, have abjured, ſworn, promiſed, and have bound myſelf as above, and in the fidelity of thoſe with my own hands, and have ſubſcribed to this preſent writing of my abjuration, which I have recited word by word. At Rome, in the Convent of Minerva, this 22d of June, of the year 1633.

I, Galileo Galilei, have abjured as above with my own hand.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

The SPIRITS *of the* LAKE *—Tranſlated from the German of Miſs* AMELIA D'IMHOF, *Maid of Honour at Weimar, by the* CHEVALIER LAWRENCE.

THE waters ceaſe their hollow roar;
And, grey as the robe of a ghoſt,
The dull thick vapours hover o'er
The path that ſinks in the ſandy ſhore,
And climbs the craggy coaſt.
The melancholy breeze
Sighs among the trees,
And curls the lake below.
Night ſhuts every eye,
And now and then from high
There falls a tear of ſnow.

And 'mid the gloomy night that's ſpread
Round Ullin's ſilent hill,
There roves, by love diſtracted led,
A pleaſing form; ſhe reſts her head,
And liſtens—but all is ſtill.
Her treſſes float on the breeze;
She looks—no lover ſhe ſees,

Nought

Nought moves but her ſhadow alone;
She call—but, ah!—to her cries
No fond lover replies;
The foreſt re-echoes her moan.

Why roves Allona ſo late at night
Thro' Ullin's ſilent vale,
With nought but the diſtant northern light
To guide her ſteps thro' ſcenes of affright,
The light with its purple tail?
She ſeeks by the ruddy beam
Cathullin, the youth of her dream,
Who hunted the roe on the plain.
Two nights ſhe has watched by the fire,
She ſaw the embers expire,
But watched in the hall in vain.

She mounts a cliff, and looks in vain
Over the comfortleſs ſtrand,
There ſomething holds her flowing train,
And dolefully whines, and ſeems to complain,
And fondly careſſes her hand.
"Ah! Luath, truſty dog, 'tis thou?
Say on what mountain's brow
Cathullin follows the deer?
Or, is he benighted beneath
The firs of the deſart heath?
Why is Allona not near?

"Alas! he hunts the deer no more,
Nor more returns to his hall:
The lake ſo mournfully beats the ſhore,
And every billow ſeems to deplore.
Luath, thou ſaw'ſt him fall:
Thou waſt his faithful guide,
Thou never ſtirr'd from his ſide—
Alone he lies on the coaſt.
Tell me, ye ſpirits of air,
Where is Cathullin? Ah! where
Wanders Cathullin's ghoſt?"

And the air groans, the north wind blows,
There riſes a miſty form—
The vapours of night the ſpectre compoſe,
Over the foaming billows it goes;
'Tis driven on ſhore by the ſtorm:—
Sublime it ſtalks on high,
And mounts the clouds of the ſky;
But loſt is his bugle horn;
The cord of his bow is unſtrung;
At his ſhoulder a quiver is hung,
But every arrow is gone.

He turns to Allona—but ah, how pale!
How gloomy is his face!
Tho' ſweetly he ſpeaks as the whiſpering gale—
"No more I return to my natal vale,
No more I return from the chace.
Unwary, beyond the grove,
Where I was wont to rove,
I followed the ſwift-footed roe;
Vapours covered the deep,
Deceiv'd by the waters aſleep,
I fell in the lake below."

The nymph, 'twixt terror and delight,
Will claſp her lover there;
But the ſpirit, compoſed of the vapours of night,
Slips through her arms, and takes its flight—
She ſees it melt into air.
She hears the thunders roll,
Horror chills her ſoul,
And freezes the courſe of her blood.
Her troubled ſenſes are fled,
Giddineſs turns her head,
She ſinks into the flood.

And oft, when the winds ſhall ceaſe to roar,
And, grey as the robe of a ghoſt,
The dull thick vapours hover o'er
The path that ſinks on the ſandy ſhore,
And climbs the craggy coaſt;
An eddy ſhall curl the deep,
And the two ſpirits ſhall ſweep,
Light as the fleecy ſnow,
Along the lake's liquid face,
And, join'd in a mutual embrace,
Shall ſink in the waters below.

Weimar, May 22, 1801.

Written on viſiting SIDMOUTH, *in* DEVONSHIRE.

NOW reigns a ſolemn ſtillneſs o'er the deep,
No ruder blaſt diſturbs the general peace;
Serenely ſmile the ſkies, and every wave
Dies with a gentle murmur on the ſhore.
Now ſinks the glorious regent of the day
Behind the weſtern cliffs, and eve reſumes
Her modeſt ſceptre. O'er the ſmooth expanſe
The ſhadowy breeze is gently ſeen to move,
Its track diſtinguiſh'd by a darker ſhade.
The ſea-gull flutters in the duſky air,
Whoſe quick tumultuous cry makes ſilence ſeem
More ſilent; while, above the briny wave,
The ſtoundering dolphin ſhoots the pointed head,
And calls imagination to ſurvey
Ocean's vaſt progeny; the caverns deep
Unfathomable, immenſe, where lie conceal'd
Unwieldy forms, peopling the dark abyſs
Soon, from heav'n's concave looks the paler orb,
Whoſe changeful rule the ebbing ſeas obey
Upon the ſubject tide, and ſoftly pours
Her trembling radiance down: on that bright track
The eye delighted dwells, and ſeems to trace
Ideal ſhapes in robes of pureſt light,
With gentle minds inform'd, that love to glide
O'er the calm boſom of the ſwelling main,
Beneath the lunar beam.

Exeter. J. H. B.

To

To P. D. *on reading his* VERSES *in the laſt* MAGAZINE.

FRIEND, be not this thy "laſt expiring ſtrain!"
Tho' joys are fled we ne'er ſhall greet again;
Such, as in ſocial hours remember'd long,
We ſhared from Wakefield's ſcience-gifted tongue:
Yet may kind Heav'n extend thy life's ſojourn,
Though "bending" oft, regretful, "o'er his urn!"
Yes, live, till friendſhip's pious care has join'd
Each ſcatter'd fragment of his mighty mind;
And, as thy judging eye the form ſurveys,
The ſemblance ſtill may faithful mem'ry trace.
Live, yet to teach the vanity of youth,
How letter'd age reclines on heav'nly truth,
And waits the bliſs of virtue's promis'd days,
When "Friendſhip's altar" ſhall for ever "blaze."

Whitegate Farm, Jan. 2, 1802. J. T. R.

ANACREON, ODE I.

Θελω λεγειν Ατρειδας.

Imitated.

FAIN would my Muſe, with daring wing,
Thy glorious deeds, Atrides, ſing;
And celebrate to liſt'ning plains,
Cadmus, thy acts in lofty ſtrains.
Alas! in vain:—the peaceful lyre
Nor feels nor knows a martial fire;
Its warbling notes more gently move,
And only ſing the charms of love.

Inſpir'd by glory, once again,
I change the lyre, renew the ſtrain;
In bolder notes my ſong I raiſe,
The deeds of Hercules to praiſe:
But ſoon again, in murmurs low
The melting notes begin to flow;
Rebellious to my wiſh they prove,
Re-echoing ſtill the charms of love.

Here then I ceaſe—with hand profane
No more I'll raiſe the warlike ſtrain.
Heroes and arms, farewel! My ſong
Shall now to ſofter themes belong;
Reclin'd at eaſe, beneath the ſhade,
I'll celebrate my lovely maid;
And every riſing note ſhall prove
The charms of Laura, and of Love.

Lincoln College, Oxford. C. T. J.

TRANSLATION *of a* LATIN EPIGRAM.

IN vain a mother cries
For ſuccour and relief:
In vain her ſtreaming eyes
O'erflow with pain and grief.
Stern and unmov'd Lucina hears:
With cruel heart her aid denies:
Confirm'd are all a father's fears,
And at its birth the infant dies.

Oh! Powers above, who bear eternal ſway,
Whoſe will ſupreme, nature and time obey,
Where were ye then? Why ruſh'd ye not to ſave
A matchleſs infant from th' unfeeling grave?
But ah! the babe expires,
And by its mother's ſide is clos'd in fun'ral fires.
Sapp'd in the bud, thus droops the tender flow'r;
Thus beauty fades when canker-worms devour.
They're gone—but ſafe, earth's troubles o'er
Safe are they landed on that happy ſhore,
Where pain and grief and troubles are no more.

Still memory, with retroſpective eye,
Dwells on the paſt, and wakes a parent's ſigh.
Ah! why did Heav'n reject my heart-felt pray'r,
And blaſt my hopes ſo fair?
Give but the child—ah! no—the mother too,
Beſt ſoother of my woe!
For who, that culls the produce of the vine,
Would tear the branches which the elm entwine?

Rejoice, ye barren! ſtrangers to the pain
Amelia felt; but join your tears to mine,
Ye widow'd hearts! return the ſigh again,
While we due honours pay to virtue's ſhrine:
Virtue which from deſpair and grief can ſave,
The Gods themſelves doom to th' untimely grave.

Too, too unequal ſtrife—
Thus rends the weighty fruit the branch that gave it life.

SONNET.

WHEN gentle Eve, fair child of ardent Day,
Throws her ſoft mantle o'er the verdant ground,
How ſweet! adown the ſloping vale to ſtray,
While Cynthia ſheds her ſilver radiance round.
How ſweet! to hear the plaintive bird of woe
Pour her ſad murmurs to the liſt'ning grove,
As through the air the warbl'd numbers flow,
Fraught with the melody of mourning love.
How ſweet! to mark the fading landſcape near,
The lowly cottage and the ſtately tower;
How ſweet! the diſtant village peal to hear,
Borne on the gale at this ſoft ſilent hour.
Theſe are thy charms, fair Evening! may they prove
A balm for grief, an antidote to love!

Lincoln College, Oxford. C. T. J.

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

NOTICE *of the* LABOURS *of the* CLASS *of* LITERATURE *and* FINE ARTS, *at the* PUBLIC SITTING *of the* 15*th* MESSIDOR, YEAR 9, *by* CITIZEN VILLAR, SECRETARY.

THE neceſſity which exiſts of being acquainted with antiquity—a well ſupported zeal for the ſtudy of the monuments which it has tranſmitted to us—the hope of contributing to the conſolidation of the Republic, by procuring for it, in the name of letters and of the arts, the means of immortalizing the luſtre of its conqueſts—and laſtly, the intereſt which the hiſtory of the French language, and the notice of the manuſcripts of the National Library excite in all enlightened men; ſuch are the ſentiments which have dictated the works of which we are going to give an account to the public. This notice will offer the reſult of the labours of the claſs, from the Sitting of the 15th laſt Germinal.

Citizen DAVID LE ROY has preſented an explication of the naval battle repreſented on two bas-reliefs to be ſeen at Seville, in the garden of the beautiful houſe inhabited by the Duke of Alcala. The deſigns of this valuable monument were ſent from Spain to Montfaucon, by the eminent and learned D. EMMANUEL MARTI, his friend.

The author of *l'Antiquité Expliquée* (Antiquity Explained,) to whom our colleague is partly indebted for the hiſtorical part contained in his Memoir, inſiſts, that it is not poſſible to aſcertain what battle is repreſented in the two bas-reliefs.* Citizen David le Roy proves, that it is the Battle of Actium, a memorable action, in which the fate of the world was decided by a ſingle man.

Theſe bas-reliefs of Seville, ſays Montfaucon, are not entire; they are only two fragments of the ſame naval battle. In the monument which they formerly adorned, they were ſeparated by a ſpace, which cannot now be determined. The arms and the apparel of the combatants ſhew that the two armies were compoſed of Romans. On one of the bas-reliefs appears a column, which ſeems to indicate particularly that it is a monument erected to the glory of the victor, and that the battle was fought near land.

The veſſel which Montfaucon conſiders as the *Pretorian*, bears a centaur in the prow, and leads to a probable preſumption that it was commanded by the general of the Roman army. In fact, the tower which ariſes above the poop or ſtern, is remarkable for its magnitude. The pinnacles which crown it, and its diviſion into two ſtories, give room to ſuſpect, that it ſerved at the ſame time for a fortreſs in the combat, and for a retreat to the commander of the galley.

On the ſtern of one veſſel purſued by one of thoſe of the victorious army, are ſeen two ſtories of habitations. Another preſents a richer deſign to the eye of the obſerver. We ſee in it the very ſmall maſt to which was ſuſpended the enſign of the veſſel. The ſort of magnificence which the tent, erected on this poop exhibits, ſeems to announce that the veſſel carried one of the generals.

After having explained the principal details of the different gallies, repreſented by the bas-reliefs of Seville, our colleague juſtifies his opinion relative to theſe two antique monuments, by all that Plutarch has related of the Battle of Actium.

It was fought near land; and the column ſpoken of above, induces a preſumption that the bas-reliefs, likewiſe, repreſent a battle fought near land.

We ſee Romans fighting againſt Romans: and this unqueſtionably took place at the battle fought between Auguſtus and Mark Antony. In vain does Montfaucon aſſure us that *he cannot believe, that it is one party of Romans fighting againſt another party*; *becauſe*, he adds, *the Roman generals never triumphed for a victory gained over other Romans*. The conſequences of the Battle of Actium, as our colleague obſerves, ſhew an example quite contrary.

According to Plutarch, Auguſtus cauſed certain monuments, deſigned to perpetuate the memory of that action, to be erected at Nicopolis. There is now at Rome, in the Clementine Muſeum, a fragment of that which the conqueror had erected at Paleſtrina.

According to Montfaucon, *all the veſſels ſeen in the two bas-reliefs have decks. There are only ſoldiers on the decks*; *under the decks the rowers are placed, who alſo appear*

* They are to be ſeen in the 4th volume of *l'Antiquité Expliquée*, 2d part, p. 244.

appear ſecured from blows, for fear, leſt ſome accident ſhould diſturb their labours.

What the author ſays here is not accurate. The decks of which he ſpeaks, far from being above the heads of the rowers (which would have deprived them of a large maſs of air neceſſary for their reſpiration) were under their feet, as in our gallies. Over their heads, narrow-ways reached along the borders of the veſſel, from poop to prow. A great interval ſeparated them from one another: the antients named them *parodos*.

The gallies of the Romans, repreſented in this battle, were not with many benches of oars, as Montfaucon aſſerts; nor were the apertures on the ſides made to paſs the oars through; for, from the example which he cites, we can conclude nothing relative to the figures of the gallies of the Trajan column. Theſe laſt were entirely uncovered; and thoſe of the bas-relief of Seville are not ſo. The holes, in other reſpects very ſmall, are not open in a ſufficient length, that the rank or ranks of upper oars placed there, could cover the lower rank. And beſides, the deſigns of theſe holes were figures pretty much varied; which would not have been the caſe, if they had been all intended for the ſame uſe, that of paſſing oars through them. And laſtly, as the moment of the battle indicates the purſuit of the enemy's veſſels, it was aſſuredly the moſt favourable circumſtance to diſplay ranks of ſuperior oars, if the veſſels had had any. From all that Citizen David le Roy has ſaid, and eſpecially from there not appearing in the bas-reliefs, any trace of a rank of ſuperior oars, he concludes, that the veſſels had only the one which is repreſented in the two monuments.

If the antient gallies, employed by the Romans with great ſucceſs in naval battles, had only had a ſingle rank of oars, they could only have been very great *lyburna, (lyburnes)*. The moſt diſtant period in which it may be permitted to place the battle, which the lyburnes repreſent, is the famous epoch where Auguſtus diſputed the empire with Mark Antony.

There is reaſon to believe, that Agrippa was the inventor of the new gallies. He had recourſe to new means to overcome the enemy. The men of genius who have preceded or followed him in the career of arms, have not contented themſelves with ordinary means to obtain victory. The Romans were indebted to the corvus of Domitius, for their firſt maritime triumph over the Carthaginians. Hiſtory ought likewiſe to tranſmit to our lateſt deſcendants, the memory of thoſe redoubts of a conſtruction entirely new, which Bonaparte eſtabliſhed at Marengo, to cover the flanks of his army when ranged in battle on the plain.

It was at the time of the fight at Actium, that the gallies, or rather the great *lyburnes*, invented by Agrippa, were carried to the higheſt degree of perfection. From that epoch, neither under the reign of Auguſtus, nor under that of the other emperors, does hiſtory make mention of any other naval combat wherein ambition or intrigue had placed the Romans in conteſt with other Romans. The author of the Memoir concludes from hence, that the bas-reliefs of Seville retrace to us the moſt important circumſtances of the ſea-fight of Actium.

The *lyburnes* were very light, when compared with thoſe which had many ranks of oars, and the elevation of which was prodigious.

As to the ſhips which fly before the Roman army, nothing announces in them ſtrong veſſels of war. We neither ſee towers nor even battlements above the habitations of the ſtern; we remark only a cordage inclined and ſtretched, which ſuppoſes ſails. The little maſt to which an enſign was ſuſpended, ſerved to diſtinguiſh the veſſel which carried a chief of the vanquiſhed army.

It is then very probable, that not only the Battle of Actium is repreſented in the bas-reliefs of Seville, but that care has been taken to trace on them, the inſtant in which the army of Octavius ſeizes the advantage, and when Antony takes flight after the example of Cleopatra. The two veſſels the moſt remarkable, one for the multiplicity of compartments ſeen on its poop, the other for the enſign which decorates its little maſt, are, perhaps, thoſe which carried Cleopatra and Mark Antony. This laſt was, doubtleſs, in a *Pentere*, ſmall and light, at the moment, when loſing all his fame in the arms of effeminacy, he abandoned his two armies, and the empire, to his young rival.

Plutarch informs us, that contrary to the advice of his pilots, he preſerved the ſails of his gallies; but this author adds that the greateſt gallies were taken or deſtroyed on the very ſpot where the battle was fought.

Such is the manner in which Citizen David le Roy explains the two bas-reliefs of Seville, although the celebrated Montfaucon had affirmed that *it was not poſſible to diſcover what battle is repreſented by them.* When the author ſhall have

publiſhed his Memoir with all the details, wherein the limits of a ſimple notice do not permit us to follow him, the learned will pronounce between the judgment of Montfaucon and the luminous explication of which there is given here only a very ſuccinct analyſis.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

ABSTRACT *of the Specification of a* PATENT, *granted on the 5th of June,* 1801, *to Mr.* WILLIAM CHAPMAN, *of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, for the "Application of certain ſubſtances, either ſeparately or combined, as a preſervation for cordage; which ſubſtances being inſoluble in water, or very imperfectly ſoluble, will, when uſed in the manufacture of cordage, be the means of making it more durable than it has hitherto been."*

IT being well known that cordage, expoſed to great heat, as it neceſſarily muſt in hot climates, frequently becomes uſeleſs in two or three years, and ſometimes leſs, from a ſpecies of deſtruction, called by ſeamen the dry rot, becauſe the rope, looking well to the eye, and no way injured by moiſture, is found to have its yarns quite rotten. It is alſo known that ropes expoſed to water ſoon loſe the tar with which they are covered; which circumſtance quickly takes place in warm climates, and ſhallow water; under which predicament that element becomes conſiderably more heated than it is in the ocean in the ſame latitude, and its effect is quickly ſhewn upon a new cable, as the part lying under water is ſoon covered with a ſlime ariſing from the ſolution of the tar. The firſt of thoſe diſorders (the dry rot) Mr. Chapman attributes to a ſuperabundant acid which is diſengaged from the tar when expoſed to heat.

The other deficiency in ropes prepared with common tar, clearly ariſes from that ſubſtance containing a mucilage or gum, along with its reſinous matter, which latter is inſoluble in water. The remedy, the patentee propoſes for both theſe evils, is very ſimple, and is effected during the neceſſary inſpiſſation of tar to that ſtate in which it is uſed in themanufacture of ropes. The common proceſs is by boiling the tar, until it has thrown off ſo much of its eſſential oil as to come to the ſtate in which it is wanted.—Inſtead of which, Mr. Chapman propoſes to boil the tar in water, two or three times, until it nearly attains the neceſſary degree of inſpiſſation. In the firſt boiling, the ſame as in diſtillation, it throws off with the ſteam its ſuperabundant acid, and parts with much of its mucilage to the water; and by a ſecond proceſs it is rendered fit for uſe. Seamen, accuſtomed to hot climates, experience that tarred ropes, although ſufficiently pliable whilſt there, become rigid on their return to cold countries; which ſometimes occaſions the loſs of ſails by the breaking of the ropes which form their borders. Theſe ropes, which are called bolt-ropes, the patentee propoſes to prepare with inſpiſſated groſs oils, mixed if requiſite with a ſmall quantity of reſin. He alſo prepares crane-ropes in the ſame manner, ſo as to prevent their receiving injury from the weather, and yet keep them always pliable.

The cauſe of the rigidity of tarred ropes, after expoſure to heat, is the diſſipation of the eſſential oil of the tar. To prevent this inconvenience, Mr. Chapman propoſes that his purified tar ſhould be more inſpiſſated than if uſed by itſelf, and that a due proportion of tallow, ſuet, whale-oil, rape oil, or other fixed oil, be mixed with the tar, and that the oils ſhould previouſly be deprived of their mucilage after the ſame proceſs as the tar.

The utility of this invention to the navy and merchant ſhips of theſe kingdoms, muſt evidently be very conſiderable.

MISS YOUNG'S PATENT *for an* APPARATUS *for teaching the* PRINCIPLES *of* MUSIC *in* CHILDRENS' GAMES.

Miſs ANN YOUNG, of St. James's ſquare, Edinburgh, has lately obtained a patent for an apparatus, by which children, even ſo early as at eight years of age, may be inſtructed, in the way of an amuſing game, in the fundamental principles of muſic.

This apparatus conſiſts of an oblong ſquare box, which, when opened, preſents two faces or tables, and of various dice, pins, counters, &c. contained within that box. By the means of this box with its dice, counters, and pins, ſix different games of amuſement may be played. Theſe games are contrived to familiarize to the young mind all the muſical keys or modulations of the ſignatures, common

and uncommon, the chords and diſchords, with their revolutions, and the moſt uſeful rules of thorough baſs.

The box reſembles in its form the ſize and figure of a back-gammon table. When opened, it preſents on the face of one of its halves, at each end, two muſical ſtaves or ſyſtems of five lines each. Theſe ſtaves have holes to receive pins of turned ivory and wood, repreſenting the ſharps and flats which belong to the different keys. Under the ſtaves are two drawers; one of which contains dice, pins, &c. to be uſed in playing with ſharps; the other, the dice, pins, &c. which are to be uſed in playing with flats. Between the drawers, and under the ſame ſide of the opened box, are lodged two dice-boxes to be uſed in the game.

The other face of the table is of one piece. It has, at each end, a delineation of the clavier or finger-touches of a piano-forte; and, in every one of theſe, a ſmall hole. Over theſe are two muſical ſtaves, on which all the notes of the natural ſcale are written in crochets. Each crochet has, in its head, a hole to receive a pin: and immediately below each is another hole to receive a pin with the mark on its head of *a* ſharp, flat, or natural. A drawer below contains the apparatus appropriated to this table, conſiſting of dice, counters, &c. particularly marked for the intended game.

With this apparatus and theſe tables, a ſeries of games are played, the chances of which conduct the players through ſo many improving exerciſes in the knowledge of the fundamental principles of *muſical compoſition*.

MR. J. B. DENIZE'S PATENT *for a particular* CEMENT.

On the 16th of July laſt, Mr. DENIZE enrolled in the proper office of record, a ſpecification of an invention of a particular cement, for the excluſive uſe of which, during a wonted time, he has obtained the protection of Letters Patent from his Majeſty.

The principle on which the grand peculiarity of his invention is founded, is ſimply this, that a greater quantity of viſcid matter than is commonly employed, ought to enter into the compoſition of cement, to render it ſufficiently adheſive.

Mr. Denize uſes, in the preparation of his cement, two different kinds of matters; *fixed ſubſtances*, and viſcid matters capable of liquefaction. The fixed matters are, 1. Metallic, and particularly ferruginous ſcoriæ, ſcums, droſſes, file-duſt, and other remains, ſuch as may be procured from forges. 2. Metallic calces or oxides of all ſorts; any of the native oxides of iron; volcanic aſhes, lava, pozzolana, or pumice-ſtone; aſhes of all ſorts which can be procured by the incineration of pit-coal, charcoal, or any vegetable body; any of the ſimple earths, as ſilex, alumina, lime, magneſia, barytes, &c. 3. Pit-coal as nearly as poſſible of the character of that which is known in England by the name of Cannel-coal. 4. A proportion of glaſs or flint-ſtone.

Charcoal and ſoot, glaſs-flint in any form, potter's earth, brick, tile, ſlate, clay, marle, gravel, ſandſtone, lime, plaſter, ſand, ſhells of all ſorts, Mr. Denize has alſo tried, as fixed matters, in the compoſition of his cement. But, he has found, that if they be uſed either excluſively, or in too great a proportion, the cement cannot be made with them.

The *viſcid matters, capable of liqueſaction*, which he employs, are theſe. Sulphur (not preciſely of this character) in flour; bitumen extracted from pit-coal, or petrol, mineral pitch, naphtha, or aſphaltos; tallow-pitch, white-roſin, pitch, tar, or any ſimilar reſinous extract from vegetables; the mucilage procured by the decoction of linſeed, to the conſiſtency of about twice the thickneſs of the white of an egg; or, inſtead of this laſt matter, any ſimilar oily and mucilaginous ſubſtance, prepared from matters, animal or vegetable.

He prepares the fixed matters for mixture in his cement, by cleaning the volcanic ſubſtances or others analogous to them from all extraneous mixture, reducing them to a powder, of the fineneſs of the fineſt white aſhes, calcining them in a furnace, if they be not already in a ſtate of ſufficient calcination, waſhing them in an alkaline lye, then thoroughly drying, and laſtly, ſifting them. The pit-coal, glaſs, and flint-ſtone, are to be reduced to the ſame fine pulverization as the other matters, and to be ſifted. The *viſcid matters* are next to be ſeparately prepared. In this manipulation he takes flour of ſulphur, in the proportion of one-eighth of the whole bulk of cement intended to be made. With this he mixes bitumen from pit-coal, to the amount of about one-third of the quantity of the ſulphur. The mixture is then expoſed to the heat of a very moderate fire, till bubbles begin to riſe on its ſurface; and it appears to be completely diſſolved. While on the fire, it is conſtantly ſtirred: continue the ſtirring for ſome time after you remove it the fire; and during this agitation, add to the liquid mixture one-third of black

pitch. Put it again on the fire, and let it remain till it ſhall again riſe in bubbles at the ſurface. Remove it from the fire; and add of tallow, and either roſin or wax, in equal proportions, a quantity equal to one twentieth of the whole bulk of matters which you uſe in the compoſition of the cement. Theſe proportions may be varied. After this laſt addition is ſufficiently mixed with the other viſcid matters; this part of the preparation is now fit to be mingled with the fixed parts.

You next proceed to the immediate compoſition of the cement. Holding the viſcid matter in liquefaction, add to it three-fourths in volume of the ferruginous preparation ſpecified above—one-eighth of pozzolana, or what you uſe as a ſubſtitute for it; one-eighth of pumice-ſtone or its ſubſtitute; one-eighth of pit-coal; and one-eighth of glaſs or flint ſtone, all duly prepared in the manner above deſcribed. Expoſe this mixture of viſcid and fixed matters to the heat of a fire ſufficient to hold them in ſolution, without evaporating the volatile parts. Stir the mixture on the fire, to hinder the fixed parts from ſettling at the bottom. From time to time, while you ſtir, make trial, with the trowel and with your hand, whether any portion hardens as it cools, and when warm does not ſtick to the finger. When the mixture has acquired theſe qualities, your cement is made; and you may remove it from the fire. It would be advantageous to have this laſt boiling performed by heat conducted to your boiler, through the medium of ſteam.

The cement thus made, is removed from the fire, left to cool, and then put aſide for future uſe. In uſing it, you break it in ſmall pieces; expoſe it with one-fortieth of either tallow, or any bituminous ſubſtance, or vegetable oil, to melt for a quarter of an hour in an earthen veſſel, or one of caſt iron, over a ſlow fire; and then, without delay, apply it to your intended purpoſe of cementing.

MR. WILKINSON'S PATENT *for his method of making* LEADEN PIPES.

Mr. Wilkinſon's invention for making leaden pipes, will, within no long time, become free to the common uſe of the public. It is extremely ſimple; and therefore, ſo much the more valuable. He caſts the lead in lengths upon a rod or maundrel of iron. The rod or maundrel may vary in length or thickneſs, according to the differences deſired in the length or width of the leaden pipes. The leaden pipe upon the maundrel is then extended to the exact length and thickneſs wanted in the pipes, by drawing the maundrel with the pipe upon it, through or between rollers with grooves of different ſizes. Or the maundrel bearing the pipe, may be drawn through metal gauges or collars, each ſucceſſive collar being ſmaller than that uſed immediately before it. Theſe operations are eaſily done, under the action of a common water-wheel.

PATENT *of* MESSRS. KENDREW *and* PORTHOUSE, *for a* MACHINE *for ſpinning* YARN, *from* HEMP, TOW, FLAX, *or* WOOL.

This invention has, within theſe few months, become free to the common uſe of the public.

In the machine, wheel-work moved by water, a horſe, or any other means of giving the requiſite impulſe, communicates motion to the exterior of two wheels belonging peculiarly to this invention. That, by means of a nut on its axis, gives motion to an interior wheel. This interior wheel impels the revolutions of a cylinder, by which the whole proceſs of the ſpinning is chiefly performed.

This cylinder is three feet in diameter, and in breadth, ten inches. It is made of dry wood or metal; and is covered on its circumference with ſmooth leather. On this leather are a certain number of rollers, covered alſo with leather, and turning an axis of iron. They are of different weights. The roller which is the higheſt on the cylinder, is of two ſtone weight: the others decreaſe to the loweſt, which weighs only two pounds. A cloth revolves upon two rollers: and by its ſide, is placed a table preciſely of the ſame length and breadth. To this table belong two other ſimilar cloths.

The workman puts on this table a quantity of the material to be ſpun, more or leſs, as a finer or a coarſer thread is wanted.—He ſpreads it equally on the ſmooth cloths — From theſe he puts of it upon the revolving cloth.—Motion is then communicated from the wheel-work to the rollers and the cylinder. The flax, tow, hemp, or wool is drawn forward. It is extended in paſſing into a thread or ſliver. From under the action of the rollers, it falls into a canniſter ſuſpended to receive it.

The firſt ſliver may be afterwards reduced on another ſimilar machine, with only ſome neceſſary variations, into a thread for cloth of any ordinary fineneſs.

MR. CARTWRIGHTS PATENT *for his* COMBING MACHINE.

The term for which the excluſive property of this invention was ſecured to the

the inventor and patentee, was inadequate to afford due compenſation for the pains and expence with which he had contrived it, perfected it, and brought it into uſe. Mr. Cartwright therefore applied to Parliament, for a renewal of his Patent-right, for another term of fourteen years. Evidence was produced in his favour, at the bar of the Houſe of Peers, from which it appeared, that his invention afforded a vaſt ſaving upon the uſual labour of combing wool; that it was greatly in requeſt among the manufacturers in the wool combing buſineſs; that its invention had been attended to him with trouble and expence, for which he was not yet duly repaid. It, in conſequence of this, ſeemed reaſonable to the Legiſlature that his Patent-right ſhould be renewed, according to his deſire. An Act to this effect was therefore paſſed in his favour; and under its protection he will, for another fourteen years, deſervedly enjoy the benefit of his invention.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

AGRICULTURE.

Portraits of Prize Cattle and South Down Sheep; together with the Proceedings of the Suſſex Agricultural Society. By Edmund Scott, Imperial 4to. 15s. Robinſons.

COMMERCE.

A Letter to Sir William Pulteney, on the Subject of the Trade between India and Europe. By Sir George Dallers, 5s. boards. Stockdale.

DRAMA.

The Maid of Lochlin, a Lyrical Drama, with Legendary Odes and other Poems. By Wm. Richardſon, A. M. Foolſcap, 8vo. 3s. boards. Vernor and Hood.

Almeda; or, The Neapolitan Revenge, a Tragic Drama. By a Lady, 2s. H. D. Symonds.

The Female Jacobin Club, a Political Comedy, tranſlated from the German of Kotzebue. By J. C. Siber. Vernor and Hood.

The Second Part of King Henry IV. altered from Shakſpear, as performed at Reading-ſchool in October laſt, for the Benefit of the Humane Society, 2s. 6d. Richardſons.

Chains of the Heart; or, The Slave by Choice, a Muſical Drama, performing at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, 2s. Barker.

The Poor Gentleman, a Comedy. By Geo. Colman, the younger, 2s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

EDUCATION.

An Abſtract of the Art of Teaching, as far as it reſpects Reading, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, and the leading Principles of Religion: calculated as an Aid to ſubordinate Schools, and as a Charity-book to be diſtributed by Societies, &c. To which are annexed Remarks on the Education of the Poor. By David Morrice, 1s. 6d. ſewed. Rivingtons.

The Accompliſhed Tutor; or, Complete Syſtem of Liberal Education. By Thomas Hodſon, in Two large vols. 8vo. 18s boards. Symonds.

The Arts of Life, for the Inſtruction of Young Perſons. By the Author of Evenings at Home. Johnſon.

Early Leſſons. By Maria Edgeworth, Ten Parts, 5s. Johnſon.

FINE ARTS.

Anecdotes and Remarks, in a Deſcriptive Catalogue of Pictures, purchaſed for the late King of Poland, which will be exhibited and ſold at the Great Room, No. 3, Berner-ſtreet, in the beginning of February, 1802. By Noel Deſenfans, Eſq. 5s. Cadell & Davies.

LAW.

The Statutes at Large, Anno Quadrageſimo primo Georgii III. Regis, being the firſt Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: and the firſt Part of the 43d vol. of the Statutes, collected by Pickering, 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards. Ogilvy and Son.

The Trial of Joſeph Wall, Eſq. Governor of Goree, for the Murder of Serjeant Benjamin Armſtrong, at Goree, in July, 1782, before the Chief Baron, Juſtice Rooke, and Juſtice Lawrence, at the Old Bailey, in January, 1802. Including a Comment on the Speech of the Attorney-General, and the Verdict of the Jury. By Charles Andrew Seltz Pennington, Eſq. 1s. Jordan.

The Trial of Governor Wall for the Murder of Serjeant Armſtrong, 6d. Lee.

Remarks on the Poor Laws, and on the State of the Poor, 4s. ſewed. Payne and Mackinlay.

MILITARY.

Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held in October, 1801, on Captain Roger Blograve, of the Second Regiment of Dragoon Guards, upon Charges of Embezzlement of Money and Proviſions, and of having made a Falſe Return of the State of his Troops. Alſo the Trial of Quarter-maſter Samuel Wilton, in Auguſt, 1801, for Diſobedience and Inſolence, 3s. 6d. Hurſt.

MEDICAL.

Eſſays on the Diſeaſes of Children, with Caſes and Diſſections. Eſſay 1—Of the Croup. By John Cheyne, M. D. large 8vo. 16s. bds. Longman and Rees.

MISCELLANIES.

The Ancient and Modern State of the Pariſh of Creammond. To which are added,

added, Biographical and Genealogical Collections reſpecting ſome of the moſt conſiderable Families and Individuals connected with that Diſtrict, particularly of John Law, of Lauriſton, Comptroller General of France, comprehending a Sketch of his Life and Projects, and of whoſe Family Colonel Lauriſton, the Bearer of the Preliminaries of Peace between Great Britain and France, is now the Head and Repreſentative, 4to. 15s. White.

The New Cyclopædia; or, Univerſal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, formed upon a more enlarged Plan of Arrangement than the Dictionary of Mr Chambers. With the new Subjects of Biography, Geography, and Hiſtory. By Abraham Rees, D. D. with new Plates, &c. 4to. No. 1. (To be completed in about Twenty Volumes, Three Sheets as a Number, to be publiſhed weekly) 1s. Longman and Rees.

A Treatiſe on Brewing; with Practical Examples, and the Manner of uſing the Thermometer and Saccharometer, elucidated by Examples, and rendered eaſy to any Capacity. By Alexander Morrice, Common Brewer, 10s. 6d. boards. Symonds.

Songs on the Signing of the Preliminaries and Ratification of Peace. By J. Biſſet, Muſeum, Birmingham, Hurſt.

An *attempted* Reply to the Maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool, on the Subject of his Defence of Public Education. By David Morrice, Author of the Art of Teaching, 1s. Symonds.

The Trial of the Bantry-bay Mutineers, with Remarks, elucidating the Cauſe of the Mutiny, 6d. Parſons and Son.

The Trial of the Mutineers, 1s. 6d. Lee.

Act of Grace, &c. explained to a Man of a very ſingular Character, confined in a County Gaol, 6d. Parſons and Son.

The Monthly Epitome, vol. 5, (for 1801) containing an Analyſis of every conſiderable Work during the Year. To which is added, a complete Catalogue of Books, Pamphlets, &c. 8vo. 12s. half-bound. Clarke.

The February Faſhions of London and Paris, containing Thirteen beautifully coloured Figures of Ladies in the actually prevailing and moſt favourite Dreſſes of the Month, intended for the Uſe of Milliners, &c. and of Ladies of Quality, and of private Families reſiding in the Country. To be continued Monthly, 1s. 6d. Phillips.

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Early in February Mr. EARNSHAW will have ready for publication a volume of poetry, intitled "The Wreath; or, Miſcellaneous Poetical Gleanings (including Originals) from reſpectable Sources."

Speedily will be publiſhed, "The Friend of Women;" tranſlated from the French of BOURDIER DE VILLEMERT. —A work which is intended to raiſe females to that rank in life to which their many virtues ſo juſtly entitle them.

The following work, SHAKESPEARE's firſt Part of the "Contention betwixt the Two Famous Houſes of York and Lancaſter; with the Death of the Good-Duke Humphrey, and the Baniſhment and Death of the Duke of Suffolk; and the tragical end of the Proud Cardinal of Wincheſter; with the notable Rebellion of Jack Cade, and the Duke of York's firſt Claim unto the Crown:" London, printed by Thomas Creed and Thomas Millington, 1594, was purchaſed laſt week, at the ſale of the late SAMUEL TYSSEN, eſq. by Mr. MALONE, for thirty-ſeven guineas.

The

The Bookſellers of London have ſo far ſucceeded in their application for the reduction of the duty upon printing papers, as to have ſecured the favourable deciſion of the Miniſter, who has promiſed to recommend their intended petition to a Committee of the Houſe of Commons.

The Critical Review has, of late, devoted a part of every Number of its Appendix to an examination of maps and charts; a branch of criticiſm hitherto uncultivated in Great Britain, and ſeldom attempted on the Continent; but which the growing importance of the ſcience of geography ſeems importunately to demand. Geography, as a ſcience, is, nevertheleſs, ſtill in its infancy. It has long, indeed, formed a department of liberal education, and we have multitudes of maps and charts almoſt daily iſſuing from the preſs; but for want of that critical ſuperintendance which has preſided over every other branch of literature, we have few deſigns, even at the preſent, that will bear the ordeal of rigid ſcrutiny; and perhaps fewer ſtudents in the ſcience who are capable of applying ſuch a teſt. How far the geographical ſtrictures which are meant to be continued in the Critical Review may accompliſh theſe important objects, muſt be left to the public to determine. It is obvious, however, that lineal geography is yet totally deſtitute of ſuch a preſiding power; and it is preſumed, therefore, that this firſt attempt to ſupply ſo ſerious a defect, will meet with ſupport and aſſiſtance.

There are few enquiries that have more excited public attention than that concerning the author of "Junius." Between him and the late Mr. WILKES ſeveral letters are known to have paſt. Mr. Wilkes, beſides his legetimate daughter, and another acknowledged by him and bearing his name, left alſo a ſon, a Mr. SMITH, a gentleman of great opulence in India. By information communicated through him, the diſcovery of the real author of Junius's Letters, ſuppoſed to have been made by the Rev. Mr. BRACKIN, is ſaid to be greatly confirmed. Some papers on the ſubject are preparing for the preſs.

The great national work of Cattle Plates, inſcribed by permiſſion to his Majeſty, about to be publiſhed by ſubſcription by Meſſrs. BOYDELL, is in conſiderable forwardneſs. It will conſiſt of upwards of two hundred drawings of portraits painted from the life, of all the various diſtinguiſhed breeds of cattle, ſheep, horſes, hogs, deer, &c. at preſent upon this iſland; with deſcriptions characteriſtic of each genus, and its varieties, their uſes, merits, defects, &c. and their appropriate advantages and diſadvantages, as to ſituation, ſoil, and climate. The houſe of Boydell, with that high ſpirit of liberality ſo well known throughout Europe, have ſpared no expence to render this truly patriotic undertaking complete in all its parts. Lord SOMERVILLE has condeſcended to undertake the ſuperintendance of the whole. The paintings, &c. by Mr. WARD, and the moſt eminent maſters. The deſcriptions of the cattle, by Mr. LAWRENCE, veterinary and agricultural writer, author of the New Farmers' Calendar, &c. Of the horſes, by Mr. MOORCROFT, veterinary ſurgeon.

The Travels in Italy of the Abbé BARTHELEMY, author of the Travels of Anacharſis, have lately appeared in Paris, and a tranſlation will ſpeedily be publiſhed in London. They are contained in a ſeries of Letters addreſſed to the celebrated Count CAYLUS, and abound in the moſt curious and intereſting obſervations.

A teleſcope of the value of 11,000l. ſterling, has been lately ſhipped in the river Thames for the Royal Obſervatory at Madrid. It was made under the direction of Dr. HERSCHEL, and it fills ſo many packages as to freight great part of a ſmall ſhip. Another teleſcope is alſo about to be completed, under the ſame direction, for the Academy of Sciences at St. Peterſburgh. This laſt inſtrument will coſt about 5000l.

Mr. PRATT, of Suffolk, who has been formerly in Egypt, has lately produced a clutch of 67 chickens, without the eggs being ever ſet upon by hens. The method he uſed was the ſame as that which has long been purſued in Egypt, by moderate heat. The little animals are now about three weeks old, (in the middle of January) and by preſerving a proper temperature of heat, ſeem not to thrive a whit the leſs for being motherleſs. This plan will be particularly eligible in the breed of turkies, as they are extremely tender and difficult to rear, being peculiarly ſuſceptible of the tranſitions of the weather. Mr. Pratt laid the eggs in fine ſand, in a hothouſe, the heat of which he regulated by a thermometer.

A diſcovery has been lately made by Meſſrs. LANCLIFFE and W. HAWKES, jun. of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, which promiſes not only gratification to the curious, but conſiderable utility to chemical ſcience. The diſcovery conſiſts in the combuſtion of the oxygen and hydro-

gen-gaſſes, by means of a blow-pipe. The gaſſes are conducted in due proportions by tubes, from their reſpective reſervoirs, and made to terminate in concentric circles where a flame, the moſt rapid, takes place, cauſing a heat of ſuch intenſeneſs, as, till now, has baffled the efforts of chemiſtry to produce.

Two non-deſcript birds have been lately brought home from Botany Bay, by the ſhip Buffalo, which are to be ſent to the ſeat of the Earl of Exeter. A cage has been purpoſely made for bringing them on ſhore, and another for conveying them to his lordſhip. They riſe in height ſeven feet from the toe to the point of the beak, and their form reſembles that of an oſtrich, with greyiſh-brown plumage, conſiſting of two feathers on one quill. They are extremely docile, and are with difficulty enraged: when they are in anger, they ſhew it by no other method than by kicking with the greateſt violence. The neck is like that of a ſwan, and the head and beak greatly reſemble thoſe of a gooſe. Their legs are long, thick, and feathered, and when they ſtand erect, they are in form and attitude nearly perpendicular.

The Society of Antiquarians of London have it in contemplation to engrave, ſucceſſively, all the churches throughout England that are built in the Gothic taſte. This important work will be carefully executed. A beginning has been already made by engraving the cathedral of Exeter.

The remarkable paintings lately diſcovered on the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel, or the Houſe of Commons, London, have been preſented to the Society of Antiquarians, who have ordered drawings to be made of them.

A new invention has lately attracted the attention of the Pariſian economiſts. It is called the *therlo-camp*. With the ſmoke of five or ſix logs of wood, very new, from 10 to 12 pounds each, carefully collected and reduced to the ſtate of gas or inflammable air, the inventor Citizen LEBON, an Engineer, was able, for 24 hours, to ſpread throughout ſeven large apartments, the mildeſt heat and the moſt vivid light, and, at the ſame time, to enlighten a large garden in ſuch a manner as to make it appear like noon-day. The flame can be ſhewn detached from all ſupport, and can be modelled to any ſhape. When incloſed in a cryſtal globe, the flame by no means ſoils it.—*Gazette de France.*

M. MILLIN has juſt publiſhed, at Paris, the firſt Number of his *Monumens Inedits*, or Collection of Inedited Antiquities, an elegant edition in 4to. The whole work will occupy four volumes, each volume to contain about 40 plates, with their reſpective explanations.

The ſeventh Volume of the *Notices et Extraits des Manuſcrits de la Bibliotheque Nationale*, or Notices and Extracts of the Manuſcripts of the National Library, is now in the preſs, at Paris; and the thirteenth and laſt Number of the very ſplendid and picturеſque Voyage or Travels in Iſtria and Dalmatia, of the painter LAS CASAS, has juſt made its appearance.

The *Chreſtomathie Arabique*, or Flowers of Arabian Literature, is now likewiſe in the preſs. This curious work will conſiſt of different pieces, partly in verſe and partly in proſe, collected from different Arabian authors, for the uſe of the Arabic School at Paris, which is under the direction of M. D. SACY, the editor. His Hiſtory of the Religion of the Druſes, on which he has been employed for the laſt twelve years, is likewiſe ready for the preſs.

The magnificent work of M. DE NON, on Egypt, will appear in the courſe of about three months, as M. DIDOT, the elder, his printer, cannot uſe great expedition in diſpatching it. This delay, however, will be amply compenſated by M. De Non, who, in lieu of one hundred and thirty plates as he firſt promiſed, deſigns to preſent the public with one hundred and forty-two; among which the fine *papyrus* belonging to Bonaparte, and which contains three different Egyptian characters, the Epiſtolic, the Hioerogrammatic, and the Hieroglyphic, will, doubtleſs, excite high intereſt.

Dr. HAGER, who is at preſent employed in the National Library at Paris, in arranging the valuable materials left by the late FOURMONT, for compiling a Grand Chineſe Dictionary, propoſes ſhortly to publiſh a new Proſpectus in French, announcing the ſplendid edition here alluded to, which will be executed at the expence of the French Government, to enable the literati of Europe to acquire ſome knowledge of that difficult language.

It ſhould likewiſe be noticed, as an intereſting and happy article of news, and which will highly redound to the credit of French literature, that a great number of Oriental manuſcripts, medals, ſtones, and other monuments found by the French, during their long reſidence in Egypt, have been

been all ſaved from the Engliſh army and the ravages of war. About three hundred Oriental manuſcripts, for the moſt part Arabic, are already ſafely arrived at Marſeilles, to be depoſited in the National Library, together with a large collection of other ancient monuments of all kinds. M. DE LA PORTE, the Librarian of the National Inſtitute at Grand Cairo, has lately arrived at Paris, from Egypt and Marſeilles, with this important intelligence. He has himſelf ſixty manuſcripts in his own poſſeſſion, as alſo drawings copied from the moſt intereſting monuments of Upper Egypt, ditto of natural hiſtory, &c. which will enable the French Government to publiſh ſuch a deſcription of that once celebrated country, as has never yet appeared in any part of Europe.

M. DACIER, formerly perpetual ſecretary of the Academy of Inſcriptions, and at preſent one of the keepers of the manuſcripts at the National Library of Paris, propoſes ſpeedily to publiſh the laſt four volumes of the Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions, in the Years 47, 48, 49 and 50. Theſe will form the concluſion of the Memoirs of the ſaid academy, now extinct, and beſides ſeveral intereſting diſſertations, will likewiſe contain a hiſtory of that academy.

M. DEGUIGNES, the ſon, who is lately arrived from China, has brought with him a number of original drawings or views of China, taken on the ſpot, which, together with his deſcription of that country, where he has been a reſident ſixteen years, and an account of his voyage, will be publiſhed with all convenient ſpeed.

The ſame gentleman has been, likewiſe, prevailed upon by his friends, to deliver up for publication the learned Diſſertations of his deceaſed father, now in manuſcript, the moſt remarkable of which is, that which treats of the affinity that ſubſiſts between the Egyptians and the Chineſe.

M. LANGLES, who has likewiſe completed his elegant French edition of Norden's Voyages, in three volumes quarto, enriched with learned Notes and other Additions, propoſes ſhortly to publiſh, in quarto, the ſix volumes of the *Aſiatic Reſearches of Calcutta*, in French. In this tranſlation, copious notes, taken from the Oriental manuſcripts of the National Library will be inſerted, in addition to the original text, by which every volume will be augmented, at leaſt, a fourth part of its preſent ſize. The firſt and ſecond volumes are in the preſs: the Arabic characters will be thoſe of Vitray; and the Sanſcrit, Malabar, and Thibet ditto, are thoſe taken from the Propaganda; excluſive of the Tartar Mantchou characters, which were cut by FIRMIN DIDOT, in 1789, under the direction of M. Langles.

The Miſſionaries of Pekin have ſent to the ſame M. LANGLES, a Corean Alphabet, with the Lord's Prayer, in the ſame language. M. Langles intends to augment our European collection of Alphabets and Lord's Prayers, by publiſhing both the above. Their publication will ſerve to decide, whether this alphabet of Corea is diſſimilar to that publiſhed by Dr. HAGAR, about two years ago in London, in Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY's Oriental Collection, and which was copied from a Japaneſe Deſcription of Corea, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. TITSING. Mr. Titſing himſelf, who reſides now at Paris, intends ſhortly to travel; ſo that there is very little proſpect of the ſpeedy publication of his Japaneſe literary treaſures.

The zircon earth, which had hitherto been only found in the Jargon of Ceylon, has lately been diſcovered in an analyſis, by TROMSDORF, of a red garnet from Greenland.

In the Turkiſh printing eſtabliſhment at Conſtantinople, which has exiſted for the laſt two years, under the favour of the Sultan SELIM, a Dictionary is now printing of the Turkiſh, Greek, Latin, French, and Perſian Languages, in three volumes folio; and ninety ſheets are already printed. In Conſtantinople there are, beſides, two Greek printing-offices, under the inſpection of patriarch Neophytus, but in theſe only church books are printed.

When by a decree of the French National Convention, the bells of all the ſuppreſſed churches were ordered to be converted into money, methods were diſcovered by PELLITIER and others, of extracting about 60 per cent. of copper from this mixed metal, which was employed according to the above law: the remaining 40 per cent. was converted during the proceſs of refining into ſcoria, and applied to no other uſe than that of mending the roads. Citizen ANFREY, of the School of Mines, has of late diſcovered a method of working over again this refuſe, from which he obtains an additional quantity of copper, and a large proportion of tin: this tin is, however, rather brittle and of more difficult fuſion than common, on account of an allay of antimony, from which no cheap way of ſeparating it has yet been diſcovered. In its preſent ſtate, however, it ſerves

perfectly well for the manufacture of tinned iron-plates, and for tinning copper-veſſels.

Dr. VILLARS, of Grenoble, the able author of the Flora of Dauphiné, has publiſhed the Reſults of ſeveral Barometrical Meaſurements, lately made by him among the French Alps, which, if correct, give a much greater height to theſe mountains than has been generally ſuppoſed. In the *department des hautes Alpes*, the *cime del' Ozon* is equal to 2104 toiſes, and there are three ſummits ſtill higher, but which have only been meaſured by approximation. The *departement des baſſes Alpes*, alſo poſſeſſes a peak near *Manrin a la Clapiere* of the heighth of 2055 toiſes. The moſt lofty mountains, as indeed is the caſe through all the Alps, are granitic; but there are ridges in theſe departments entirely calcareous upwards of 1500 toiſes above the level of the ſea.

From a late analyſis by KLAPROTH of the ſlate porphyry, (porphyrſchieffer) it appears to contain about eight per cent. of ſoda; thus another ſubſtance is added to the liſt of ſtony concretes, of which fixed alkali is an eſſential conſtituent part.

Among the recent mineralogical diſcoveries in France, may be reckoned that of the Emerald. Citizen LELIEVRE obſerving in the vicinity of Limoges a hard greeniſh ſubſtance contained in the ſtones uſed for repairing the high-road, was induced from external characters to conſider it as a variety of beryl or emerald; collecting, therefore, ſpecimens of it, he ſent ſome to VAUQUELIN and HAUY, and found his own ſuſpicions confirmed by the mechanical ſtructure of the mineral as aſcertained by the latter, and by its chemical compoſition as demonſtrated by the former of theſe eminent philoſophers. The bad colour and confuſed cryſtallization of theſe ſtones diſqualify them for the purpoſe of the jeweller, but the diſcovery will be of importance to the French chemiſts, as opening to them a cheap and abundant ſupply of the new earth glucine.

A work of SENNEBIER's on the Influence of Various Gaſſes in the Germination of Seeds, has lately made its appearance: it may be conſidered in ſome ſort as a Supplement to the Vegetable Phyſiology of the ſame author. Among a number of important facts the following may be ſelected.—The preſence of oxygen is neceſſary to the germination of all ſeeds, and in moſt caſes it is requiſite that the oxygen ſhould be uncombined with any thing but caloric; a few ſeeds, however, ſuch as the pea, are capable of decompoſing water, &c. therefore if well moiſtened with water, even deprived of its air, will germinate in almoſt any kind of gas, and even in oil. Pure oxygen-gas, however, though it accelerates germination, renders the plants very feeble, and the moſt favourable proportion is that of one-fourth oxygen and the reſt azot, which is the ſame as common air: in an atmoſphere of leſs than one-eighth oxygen germination will not take place. An exceſs of carbonic-acid is more injurious to ſeeds than of azot, and of this than hydrogen. A mixed air of hydrogen and oxygen by germination, is converted into hydrocarbonous-gas.

A circumſtance is mentioned, in the report by TESSIER and HUZARD, concerning the flock of Spaniſh ſheep at Rambouillet, which, we believe, is entirely at variance with the obſervations of the ſhepherds and wool growers in South Britain. Some of the ſheep were allowed to be two years without being ſheared, and by this management the fleeces were found to be twice as heavy and twice as long as the yearly fleece of thoſe which had been ſheared twice in the ſame period, nor did the animals themſelves appear to be at all incommoded; thus a ſtaple of double the ordinary length was obtained, and half the expences of ſhearing were ſaved, without any loſs in the quantity or quality of the wool.

Accounts from French Guiana mention, that the bread-fruit-tree is cultivated there with the greateſt ſucceſs, but that the plant is found to be unfit for a moiſt ſoil: in any other it thrives extremely well. They have alſo introduced the Chineſe lieh, which bears a fruit of a ſpherical form, containing beneath a thick rind a pulp, whoſe taſte may be compared to that of a Muſcadine raiſin. The clove-tree, and pepper-plant are alſo in a very proſperous ſtate.

A kind of pulſe grows in the iſland of Ceylon, which is poſſeſſed of very valuable properties, and will be an article of import to Bengal. It is called hane, and might be rendered of very great utility. The ſtem of this plant is from three feet and a half to four feet in length, and furniſhes a flax, which is twiſted into long ropes. It is particularly employed by fiſhermen for their nets and lines, from the extraordinary quality it poſſeſſes of never decaying or rotting in the water. It appears, however, to be rather deficient in elaſticity, but that is attributed to its never having been ſufficiently ſteeped.

From

From ſome experiments which have been made, its ſtrength appears to be in the proportion of five to four of European cordage. The plant grows ſpontaneouſly in Ceylon, and many tons of it can be collected in Candy, but the natives are entirely ignorant of the proper method of manufacturing it.

The ſtatue of the immortal LAURENCE KOSTER, formerly a citizen of Harlem, has been, in a manner, buried for eighty years paſt, in the botanic-garden of that city. The municipality, however, have lately placed it in a truly honourable ſituation, namely, in the large market-place, as that of Eraſmus is at Rotterdam. The tree of liberty, which ſtands in the middle of the market, has prevented that central point from being occupied by Koſter. It has been put by the ſide of the fiſh-market, in front of the houſe which he long ago inhabited, and the frontiſpiece of which ſtill preſerves his effigy. This ſtatue, in freeſtone of Bentheim, nine feet high, and placed on a pedeſtal of ſix, is the work of GERARD VAN HEERSTAL, ſculptor; the college of medicine defrayed the charges, which were not very conſiderable, the whole plan amounting only to 550 florins (from 11 to 1200 francs), in 1722. The head, which reſembles Koſter, bears a crown of laurel. In one hand he holds the firſt letter of the alphabet, and in the other appears an open book. Two inſcriptions, and two bas-reliefs, ornament the four ſides of the pedeſtal; the bas-reliefs repreſent, on the eaſt-ſide, Koſter engraving characters in the bark of a tree of Harlem wood; on the weſt-ſide is a printing-office, and Koſter buſily employed. The inſcription on the north-ſide is,

A. M. S.
Laurentio Coſtero.
Harlemenſi.
Viro Conſulari:
Typographiæ
Inventori Vero.*
Monumentum Hoc.
Erigi. Curavit.
Collegium Medicum,
Anno MDCCXXII.

Extruit hanc, monſtrante Deo, Laurentius artem:
Diſſimulare virum, diſſimulare Deum eſt.

And lower down,
Tranſl. ex. horto. Med. MDCCC.

That on the ſouth ſide is compoſed of theſe Latin verſes,

Coſterus clara redimitus tempora lauro
Quiſque ades, quare conſpiciatur, habe:
Hæc propria heroum fuit olim gloria quorum
Vel geſtis celebris vita, vel arte fuit.
Invento qui geſta ſuo ſervavit et artes,
Quis neget hunc tantum bis meruiſſe decus.

J. VAN ZANTEM, M. D.

That is to ſay, Whoever thou art that deſireſt to know why Koſter is here repreſented with his brows entwined with laurel, learn, that ſuch was formerly the honour of thoſe who had illuſtrated their lives by their actions, or by their talents. He, whoſe diſcovery has preſerved both the one and the other from oblivion, does not he merit the ſame diſtinction by a double title?

The celebrated miſſionary to India, P. PAULINUS A. S. BARTHOLOMÆO, has been employed ſince the month of May, 1800, at Rome, as *Conſultatore dell' Indice*. It is to be wiſhed that the occupations which this place require, may not deprive the literary world of the fruit of his labours, and of what he has collected for the knowledge of ancient and modern India.

The following French books have been lately prohibited by the imperial cenſure at Vienna (Jan. 1801): "*Abregé Chronologique*," &c. or, a Chronological Abridgment of Univerſal Hiſtory, by M. LA CROZE, continued by M. FORMEY, 8th Edition, Lauſanne, in 8vo. "*L'Antipode*," &c. or, the Antipodes of Marmontel, or New Fictions, &c. 1ſt or 2d Parts, Paris, year 8, in 8vo. Marengo; or, the Campaign of Italy, by the Army of Reſerve, commanded by General Bonaparte, written by J. PETIT, Year 9, in 8vo. The following French books cannot be delivered without a ſpecial commiſſion for that purpoſe:—"*Le Mercure*," &c. or, the Mercury of France, Nos. 10 and 12, Hamburg, 1800, in 8vo. the Spectator of the North, 4th Year, November, 1800, in Lower Saxony, in 8vo. and the Voyage into Greece, by XAVIER SCROFANI, a Sicilian, made in 1794 and 1795, tranſlated from the Italian, J. F. C. BLANVILLAIN, 3 vol. Paris and Straſburg, Year 9, 1801, in 8vo.

M. KOEHLER has lately publiſhed at the printing-office of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Peterſburg, the Deſcription of a Vaſe of Antique Sardonyx, graved in relievo, which, it appears, was long depoſited in the treaſure of the Kings of France. In the manuſcripts of Peireſc, preſerved in the National-libra-

ry

* This aſſertion, however, is well known to be ſmartly conteſted, even after all the celebrated Meerman has alledged in its ſupport, and although René Scriverius has pronounced ſuch as think otherwiſe Atheiſts:

r. at Paris, there is to be ſeen a deſign, which ſhews, that, in the time of that learned man, there ſtill exiſted one of the handles of the vaſe, that there remained only a ſmall end of the other, and that its upper part was damaged. In the time of Francis I. theſe defects were covered by ornaments in gold, enriched with precious ſtones. The famous Vaſe of Mantua underwent exactly the ſame fate in 1753. The French one, deprived of thoſe foreign ornaments, was ſold at a very moderate price. Some time after, chance made it fall into the hands of the engraver GAY, who communicated his diſcovery to the Comte DE CAYLUS, and this laſt having cauſed it to be deſigned on four ſides, inſerted it in the ſecond volume of his Antiquities. A ſubſequent poſſeſſor has taken away the ſlighteſt traces of the handles, and has ſubſtituted new pieces to the upper part, and to the foot, which were probably both damaged; theſe pieces, although they have a little altered the ancient proportions, ſuch as they are known by the deſigns of Peireſſe, and of the Comte de Caylus, have not, however, at all diſparaged the merit of the body of the vaſe. The deſign given by Caylus is inexact. M. Koehler has publiſhed a new one, and he has given a ſummary explication of it. He moreover propoſes to develope the different parts in a work on which he has been for ſome time paſt employed.

The conſtruction of furnaces capable of conſuming their own ſmoke has long employed the attention of able artiſts, but all their endeavours had been fruſtrated, either by the troubleſome complication of apparatus, or the imperfect attainment of the object propoſed: this great deſideratum is, however, at length ſupplied, by an invention of Meſſrs. ROBERTSONS of Glaſgow, which, for ſimplicity and efficacy, is truly admirable. The opening into the furnace, inſtead of being cloſed by a door, conſiſts of a four-ſided funnel or hopper, which is kept filled with coals, and, in proportion as the fuel is conſumed in the furnaces a freſh ſupply is conſtantly deſcending the hopper. Thus the firſt combuſtion, or that which diſengages the principal part of the ſmoke and flame, takes place near the mouth of the furnace, and a conſiderable proportion of the ſmoke, without any other contrivance, would be conſumed by paſſing over the red hot fuel in the further part of the furnace; as, however, the complete combuſtion of the ſmoke cannot take place without a further mixture of atmoſpheric air; this is provided for by the introduction of a caſt-iron plate about three-quarters of an inch above the top of the hopper, between which is thus formed a ſlit of the above-mentioned depth, and equal in breadth to the front of the furnace, through which a conſtant current of air deſcends, and mixes with the ſmoke. This aperture may be enlarged or diminiſhed, by elevating or depreſſing the iron plate, by means of a pin; and, by adapting the ſupply of air, to the quantity of ſmoke produced, the whole is completely burned before it has time to enter the chimney.

An ore of titanium, lately received from Botany Bay, has been analyſed by Mr. CHENEVIX: it bears a conſiderable reſemblance to the menachanite of Cornwall, and conſiſts of

Silex -	11
Oxyd of iron	49
Ox. of titanium	40
	100

The mineral waters of Plombières have long been remarkable for containing in perfect ſolution a ſubſtance, which by ſome chemiſts has been called bituminous, and by others has been ſuppoſed of animal or vegetable origin, the diſtinguiſhing character of which was to communicate to the water after ſtanding a few days, a putreſcent odour not unlike that of ſulphurate hydrogen. From a late accurate analyſis of this water by VAUQUELIN, it appears to contain in each pint,

$1\frac{1}{6}$	grain ſulphurated ſoda.
$\frac{5}{8}$	—— Muriated ſoda.
$\frac{2}{3}$	—— Silex.
$\frac{1}{4}$	—— Carbonated lime.
$1\frac{1}{12}$	—— Carbonated ſoda.
$\frac{1}{2}$	—— Animal matter.

This animal matter has a great reſemblance to albumen, and is held in ſolution by the ſoda, which is not fully carbonated; on the addition of an acid ſufficient to ſaturate the alkali, an immediate ſeculent precipitate falls down, which is the animal matter.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.)

A Perſpective Sketch, illuſtrating a Deſign ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the Select Committee of the Houſe of Commons, on the Improvement of the Port of London; inſcribed to Lord Hawkeſbury, by George Dance, Profeſſor of Architecture to the Royal Academy, and Architect to the City of London, by whom it is deſigned.

THIS moſt beautiful ſketch is exquiſitely engraved by Mr. William Daniell; it is preſented, by the proprietor, to ſome of his friends, but is not intended for ſale. It is upon a moſt magnificent ſcale, but not being adopted by the Committee, it is not neceſſary to detail the particulars. Could it be realized, it would be worthy of the firſt city in the world.

The Mile-ſtone run to Seed: (i. e. the Column; or, as Mr. Dance calls it, the Naval Trophy; deſigned as a Companion to the Monument).

We do not approve—we think it is neither a proper ſhape, nor a proper ſituation. A painting with this deſign was exhibited, and very attractive, as a ſcene at Sadler's Wells.

Perſpective View of the Deſign for a Caſt-iron Bridge, conſiſting of a Single Arch, 600 Feet in the Span, and calculated to ſupply the Place of the preſent London Bridge, by Thomas Telford and James Douglas; drawn and acquatinted by Thomas Malton; the Bridge engraved by William Lowry; and publiſhed for the Proprietors and ſold by Ackerman, Strand, and Taylor, Holborn, Price 2l. 2s. inſcribed to Lord Hawkeſbury.

This plan was not adopted by the Committee, and therefore its merit or demerit is not fairly ſubject to our preſent criticiſm; *the print* only we conſider as open to a few remarks. The perſpective view is taken from the Surrey-end of London Bridge, on a plate four feet long and two feet wide, and, beſides the new bridge, comprehends the principal objects in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, from Bow Church to Whitehall, and the propoſed wharfs, warehouſes, and terraces between the bridges. The bridge-part is engraved by Mr. Lowry, well-known by many ingenious productions, and all the reſt by Mr. Malton, whoſe views of London have done ſo much honour to his abilities.

This union of taſte and talent is much injured by the colouring of the print, which is ſo inharmonious, and the ſky ſo coarſe, that it has an unfiniſhed and heavy appearance, and the dome of St. Paul's is brought ſo forward, that it abſolutely appears to reſt upon the top of the bridge. We do not mean even to inſinuate that this is in the ſmalleſt degree owing to a want of abilities in the artiſts: thoſe of Mr. Malton are equal to any thing, but it is coloured in a careleſs and injudicious manner. Notwithſtanding this, it has, on the whole, a grand effect. The ſpan of the arch is 600 feet, and the height in the clear, above high water, ſixty-five feet, being the elevation determined by the reſolution of the committee.

Bonaparte Reviewing the Conſular Guard; painted in Paris by J. Maſquerier; engraved in London by C. Turner; publiſhed by Turner, Warren-ſtreet, Jan. 1802, Price 1l. 11s. 6d.

Neither the face nor figure here given of the Chief Conſul of France, will impreſs the ſpectator with any very favourable idea of him. In this fine print, he appears to be ſlight, emaciated, and languid. In fact, the artiſt will completely ſatisfy thoſe perſons who wiſh to be tranſported to Paris to ſee the perſon, and judge of the character of Bonaparte.

Hector, a young Lion in the Tower; drawn and engraved by Laurie; publiſhed by Laurie and Whittle, Fleet ſtreet, Jan. 1802.

This is intended to be a companion to a print of a tygreſs, from Stubbs, which, after being many years out of print, is re-engraved and re-publiſhed by Laurie and Whittle. The firſt copy engraven from this picture was by that celebrated artiſt, Mr. John Dixon, and the writer of this article is inclined to think, that, without any exception, it was the fineſt mezzotinto that ever was engraved. The plate was deſtroyed by fire. The preſent copy, and alſo the Hector, are engraved in a very reſpectable ſtyle.

William Markham, Archbiſhop of York; engraved by James Ward, from a Picture painted by Romney; publiſhed by Meſſrs. J. and J. Boydell, Price 10s. 6d. Size of the Print 20—15.

This is an excellent portrait, painted in a very good taſte, and engraved in a very good ſtyle.

Seven Prints from the Seven Ages of Shakeſpeare, painted by R. Smirke, Eſq. R. A. and engraved by Meſſrs. Thew, Simon, Ogborne, Tomkins, and Leney; publiſhed by J. and J. Boydell, Cheapſide, and the Shakeſpeare Gallery, Price 5l. 5s. the Prints are 21 inches long, by 18 inches high.

Theſe are an admirable ſet of ſubjects for a painter, and Mr. Smirke has, in general, executed them in a manner that does honour to his taſte and talents, tho' we think, in one or two caſes, he has weakened the effect inſtead of ſtrengthening it, by introducing a ſtory not warranted by the Poet. For example, in his 6th plate, he has introduced *the lean and ſlipper'd Pantaloon*, driving away an old ſoldier, &c. Shakeſpeare deſcribes his Juſtice *with beard of formal cut*; Mr. Smirke's Juſtice has no beard at all. Notwithſtanding theſe little errors, they are a very pleaſing and well conceived ſet of prints.

Two Prints, Going to School, and After School; Maria Spilſbury, pinx. Charles Turner, ſculpt. publiſhed for Ed. Orme, Jan. 1802.

Miſs Spilſbury, we believe, is very young, but has, in theſe prints, diſplayed a great deal of taſte; they are conceived in a ſtyle that gives great promiſe of future excellence, and well engraved.

A Bravura Air in Mandane, Gillray; publiſhed for Humphreys, St. James's-ſtreet.

Mr. Gillray, who, with a whimſicality and genius peculiar to himſelf, ſeizes on every paſſing folly as it flies, has naturally enough availed himſelf of the popular *rage* for Mrs. Billington's notes, and given a moſt ſpirited caricature of that popular performer in the character of Mandane.

Playing in Parts, Gillray.

This very ludicrous and animated etching repreſents a private concert; the figures are drawn with ſpirit, and contraſted with great judgment.

Fat Cattle, Gillray, and the ſame Publiſher.

Whether the feeding cattle ſo exceſſively fat, that it ſhould ſeem as if they were made by ſome of nature's journeymen, who forgot to inſert the lean, is beneficial to ſociety or not, muſt be ſettled by thoſe who make it the ſubject of enquiry; be that as it may, the *rage* which has for ſome time prevailed for this groſs feeding, renders it a fair object of ridicule, which will tend to excite a hearty laugh in every one who ſees it, except the fat ſcullion, who has the kitchen-ſtuff for her perquiſite. It repreſents a noble Duke, ſurrounded by his full-fed beaſts.

Patterns for Working in Worſteads; to be publiſhed in Numbers, Number I. containing eight Prints, deſigned, engraved, and publiſhed by R. Ackermann, Strand, Price 1l. 1s.

Theſe patterns are in colours, and in a taſte admirably calculated for the purpoſes intended, and it ſeems that theſe ſort of patterns are now highly and univerſally faſhionable.

Mr. J. T. Smith, No. 20, Great Portland-ſtreet, is going on rapidly with his publication of copies from the pictures diſcovered on the walls of the Houſe of Commons. Among many other curious circumſtances, in the deſcription written by Mr. Hawkins, is an exact ſcale of the proportions of Gothic architecture. This is what has been long wanted, and will render the book peculiarly uſeful to architects, for it is a ſubject ſo little underſtood, that we have had more than one inſtance of modern architects having erected a *Gothic building* with a *Saxon buttreſs.*

Weſtminſter Abbey has been long ſo crowded with monuments, that one deſtroys the effect of another, while the walls of St. Paul's Cathedral have been left naked. This is in the fair way of being corrected. A monument is erecting, in the ſouth tranſept of St. Paul's, to the memory of Captain Burgeſs, who was killed in an engagement with the Dutch fleet; and for Howe, Abercrombie, Riou, &c. ſtations are already allotted.

Meſſrs. Boydell will, in the courſe of a few months, publiſh prints, from accurate paintings, by Mr. James Ward, of all the improved breeds of the uſeful animals, viz. cattle, ſheep, horſes, hogs, &c. &c. with deſcriptions of each, pointing out their improvements, and appropriate advantages, as to ſoil, climate, &c.

Four Children at various Employments, intended to form a ſet of ſix, including the Fern-cutter, &c. by R. Weſtall, Eſq. R. A. Four Rural Scenes, deſcribing the Seaſons, 27—22, by the ſame, to be engraved by Gaugain, Ogborne, &c. The Boar that killed Adonis entangled by Cupids, and brought to Venus, are uprights, by the ſame, 26 by 20, engraved by Hall. An old Female Peaſant opening a Gate, with a Child aſleep, upright, and a companion to ditto, by the ſame, engraved by Gaugain and Pluyter.

Four prints, to be engraved from paintings by Mr. Weſt. Mr. Kemble, in the character of Rolla, to be engraved from a picture painted by Mr. Lawrence, by

by Mr. Reynolds, 34 by 22½, price 1l. 11s. 6d.

No. I. Vol. 3. Liber Veritatis, Earlom, from Claude. It is propoſed to continue this pleaſing work from drawings in the collection of R. P. Knight, Eſq. and making one more volume, conſiſting of 100 prints. To be publiſhed in numbers, each containing four prints.

Alſo, one volume, of about 100 prints, from original drawings by the late Richard Wilſon, Eſq. R. A. in the poſſeſſion of Oldfield Bowles, Eſq. Paul Sandby, &c. &c.

An illiberal inſinuation relative to Mr. Weſtall not having delivered his print, of the Storm in Harveſt, to his ſubſcribers, having been publiſhed in one of the papers, in December, and being followed by a ſtill more unhandſome attack in another print, has induced that admirable artiſt to publiſh an anſwer, in which he ſtates, that the print was originally intended to have been publiſhed in the year 1797, but it was found impracticable to engrave it in the manner firſt intended, and the plate was ſpoiled. It has ſince then been done in the chalk manner, and, during the five years in which it was in the hands of Mr. Meadows, he did not ſuffer it to remain a ſingle day without being worked upon, until it was finiſhed, which it was about five months ago. The publication has been, ſince that time, delayed by the impoſſibility of procuring French paper large enough to print it upon. Mr. Weſtall has explained to each ſubſcriber the cauſe of the delay, and returned the depoſit money to all who wiſhed to receive it.

By the delay, the artiſt is himſelf a great ſufferer, and it is as much his intereſt, as his duty and his wiſh, to bring it out as ſpeedily as poſſible. We have ſeen the print, and think the ſubſcribers will deem the manner in which it is executed an ample compenſation for the delay.

A print from Zoffanii's third picture, repreſenting a Tiger-hunt in the Eaſt Indies, will be publiſhed in a few months, for Laurie and Whittle, Fleet ſtreet.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Chains of the Heart;" or, the Slave by Choice. A Comic Opera, as performed at the Theatre-royal, Covent Garden. Compoſed by Mazzinghi and Reeve. 10s. 6d.

Goulding, Phipps and D'Almaine.

WE are ſorry, after peruſing this opera with the moſt ſedulous attention, not to be able to award it that praiſe which is generally due to the conjoint productions of Meſſrs. Mazzinghi and Reeve. Excepting two or three airs by the former gentleman, amongſt which are "A Moment, yet one Moment, Spare," ſung by Miſs Waters; and "Sweet Charm of Lovelineſs," ſung by Mr. Braham; as alſo a comic ſong or two by the latter gentleman, we find nothing above mediocrity either in melody or humour. This drama, we know, was written in great haſte; the ſame circumſtance ought, perhaps, to be admitted in extenuation of the general indifference of the muſic. Genius is not to be forced:—thoſe who write againſt time, work in deſpite of a jealous opponent, and their productions, except where they are aided by a few of thoſe lucky moments which more or leſs attend genius in every ſituation, will be in danger of being meagre, dull and vapid. We offer this remark in extenuation of the too frequent defects in the works of modern dramatic compoſers, rather than as a cenſure upon them; and wiſh to make the moſt liberal allowance for the diſadvantage under which they often exerciſe their taſte, talents, and ſcience.

Overture and Songs in Ruſticity; a Muſical Piece. Compoſed by Thomas Wright. The Words written by the Author of the "Marvellous Pleaſant Love-ſtory." 6s.

Goulding and Co.

We find in this piece ſome pleaſing traits of melody. A ſimple, ruſtic character pervades the ſongs, which are eight in number; and the overture, though not of the firſt order of excellence either in diſpoſition or modulation, contains ſome paſſages that beſpeak a livelineſs of fancy, and reſpectable degree of taſte. From the preſent ſpecimen of Mr. Wright's talents, we venture to predict in his favour, that his future productions will bear the marks of *improving* genius; and ſanction our preſent advice that he proceed with ardour in the ſtudy of compoſition.

Thirty-ſix Preludes for the Piano-forte, interſperſed with various Modulations, expreſsly collected and arranged for the Practice of thoſe who are deſirous of acquiring the true Method of Fingering, by Joſeph Diettenhofer. 7s. 6d.

Preſton.

The publication now before us, is one

of that claſs of compoſitions for which pupils in general are greatly indebted to their reſpective authors. The rules here laid down for a juſt and accurate method of fingering are ſo proper and efficient, and the paſſages ſo judiciouſly and variouſly conſtructed, that thoſe who ſufficiently conſult the former, and practiſe the latter, cannot but derive from them conſiderable improvement. They are not only calculated to advance a free and graceful manner of performance, but alſo to furniſh the practitioner with a knowledge of all the different keys, *major* and *minor*, that are in common uſe; as well as many other particulars of conſiderable conſequence to thoſe who are emulous of becoming good performers on the piano-forte.

"When I behold thy Blue-Eyes ſhine;" a favourite Ballad. The Words from Carliſle's Specimens of Arabian Poetry. The Muſic compoſed by T. Haigh. 1s. *Longman.*

The melody of this ballad is conceived with taſte, and in many places is marked with expreſſion, but the want of modulation greatly diminiſhes the general effect. The accompaniment is, however, ingenious; and the baſs is choſen with a judgment which beſpeaks ſcience, and conſiderable experience in compoſition.

Nancy of the Vale; a Rondo. The Words from Shenſtone. Set to Muſic by T. Robinſon, of Dublin. 1s. *Riley.*

The *motivo* of this rondo is pleaſing, though not remarkably novel, and the *contour* of the melody is ſimple and characteriſtic. If we have any material objection to offer, it is to the inceſſant *arpeggio* baſs, which throws over the compoſition a monotonous effect, and operates as a drawback from the general pleaſantneſs of the air.

"When firſt in lovely Emma's Ear;" a favourite Ballad. With an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Written by Mr. Joſeph Hamilton, of Dublin. Compoſed by J. Wilkins. 1s. *Rolfe.*

This air, which is written in *ſix quavers, con eſpreſſione*, contains ſome tender and expreſſive paſſages; but we are obliged to ſay that they are rather detached, and do not form that *unique* and characteriſtic effect which can only reſult from a more intimate connection of ideas, and without which a ſterling and appropriate caſt of compoſition cannot be attained.

"Raiſe the Song and Strike the Harp." The Words from Oſſian. A Glee for Two Trebles and a Baſs, with an Accompaniment for two Performers on one Piano-forte. Dedicated to Lady Hampden. Compoſed by Matthew Cooke. 3s. *Clementi and Co.*

This Glee, which has been performed before the Prince of Wales and the other Members of the Harmonic Club, at the Star and Garter Tavern, Pall-mall, poſſeſſes ſome good *points*. The parts, generally ſpeaking, are adjuſted with ſkill, and the expreſſion is in many places juſt and ſtrong. The accompaniment is calculated to heighten the effect, and diſplays much fancy, as well as taſte in arrangement.

"With Soft, Perſuaſive, Guileful Strain." A favourite Rondo. With an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp. The Words by the Author of the Welſh Harper. Dedicated to Barton. Compoſed by Theodore Smith. 1s. *Goulding and Co.*

This Rondo poſſeſſes ſufficient merit to do credit to the talents of its ingenious and well-known author, but is not without its defects. The *thema* is pleaſant, but wants variety; and the digreſſions, though fancifully conceived, do not produce all the expected relief. Theſe objections, however, detract but little from the general excellence of the compoſition, and leave Mr. Smith ample claims to our commendation.

"Great Jove through Olympus a Banquet Proclaim'd," ſung by Mr. Sedgwick, at the Theatre-royal, Drury Lane. Written by Mr. Joſeph Hamilton, of Dublin, and compoſed by H. B. Shroeder. 1s. *Rolfe.*

There are a few ſpirited paſſages in this compoſition, but the general effect is not ſufficiently Bacchanalian; nor, though intended for a baſs ſong, does it greatly partake of that character. In writing melodies for the performance of a baſs voice, ſome thing more is requiſite than the blowing the notes within the uſual compaſs of that ſpecies of vociferation.

The Spirit Song. Compoſed by Dr. Haydn, and now performing with univerſal Applauſe at Vienna, Paris, and Berlin. *Jones.*

The muſic of this ſong is conceived in a ſtile particularly appropriate to the ſubject and ſenſe of the words. The modulation is conducted with a maſterly addreſs, and the reſponſive paſſages in the ſymphonies and accompaniments are truly novel and ingenious.

We

We have to announce to our muſical readers, that Mr. John Longman, of Cheapſide, has invented, on a new principle, a barrel organ, the keys of which never fail to act on the pins with regularity and certainty; while the barrel is rendered free from any reverberatory motion, and a more eaſy method is adopted for changing the tunes. By theſe improvements upon the old plan, new barrels can be conſtructed for the inſtrument at any future time, and at any diſtance, without pattern or meaſure. As *accompaniments*, it adds the tamborine, triangle, harp, piano-forte, and bells; and the muſical as well as the mechanical parts of the inſtrument are ſo firm and compact, as not to be liable to injury from poſition, carriage or climate.

[ERRATA.—In the critique in our laſt Number, on the "Harmony of Jeruſalem," ſecond article, for "Every piece is harmonized for *favourites*," pleaſe to read "Every piece is harmonized for *four voices*." And in the ſucceeding article, for "with which every *one* is delighted," read "with which every *ear* is delighted."]

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In January, 1802.

FRANCE.

THE official journal of December 21, announces, that the ſquadrons at Breſt, l'Orient, and Rochefort, got under ſail on the 14th of December, and the wind having been favourable the whole of the day, on the 15th no ſignal was any longer made of any veſſel. The fleet conſiſts of twenty-ſix ſhips, of which the following is a liſt:—French ſhips, l'Ocean, le Jemappe, le Ciſalpine, le Patriot, le Mont Blanc, le Taligny, le J. J. Rouſſeau, le Gaulois, le Revolution, le Dengueſne, la Fureure, la Syrene, la Fraternité, la Precieuſe, la Cigogne, la Decouverte, la Neceſſité; Spaniſh ſhips, the Warriors, the San Francis de Paule, the San Pablo, the Neptune, and the Solidad.

There are on board theſe ſhips, and the tranſports that accompany them, 25,000 men, well equipped. The Spaniſh General Gravina goes with the expedition, and it is ſaid he is appointed Governor of the Havannah. The Paris papers inform us alſo, that the ſquadron fitted out in the Texel ſailed on the 16th of December. It is certain that the Rochefort and l'Orient diviſions put to ſea on the ſame day as the Breſt fleet. General Leclerc and the Counſellor of State Benezech, who are gone to St. Domingo, returned thanks, before their departure, to the Council of Bourdeaux, by which they had been complimented upon their reſpective appointments in the grand expedition. "To re-eſtabliſh a good adminiſtration in that colony," ſays Benezech, "give activity to cultivation, and protection to commerce, are the intentions of the government.

By intelligence from Lyons, December 29, we learn that Citizen Talleyrand arrived there on the 27th. The Ciſalpine deputies had been preſented to him, and the ſame day he gave a grand dinner to the principal nobles: the Archbiſhop of Milan, aged 82 years, apparently in good health and ſpirits, ſat on his right. Soon after he ſat down, he turned to Talleyrand to ſpeak to him, and, at that very moment, he fell dead in his chair. Citizen Moſcati, a celebrated phyſician, who was at table, attempted in vain to recover him—his heart had ceaſed to beat. The Archbiſhop of Milan had come ſpecially to Lyons to ſee the Chief Conſul, whom he had known in his firſt campaign in Italy, and with whom he had ever ſince been on the beſt terms.

The Paris journals to the 4th of January inform us, that the complexion of the political horizon begins to aſſume a new aſpect in France, as our readers will ſee by the following meſſage of the Conſuls to the Legiſlative Body, on the 29th of December, ſigned by the Firſt Conſul, and withdrawing the projects of the law of the civil code.

"Legiſlators, The government has determined to withdraw the plans laid before you reſpecting the civil code; and alſo the law for branding condemned perſons. It is with regret that government finds itſelf obliged to poſtpone to another period, the conſideration of thoſe laws which have been ſo anxiouſly expected by the nation; but it is convinced that the time is not yet come when theſe important diſcuſſions can take place with that calmneſs and unity of intention which they require."

The Legiſlative Body decreed, that the

letter of the Conſuls ſhould be immediately communicated, by a meſſage, to the Tribunate.

They then proceeded to a ſcrutiny upon the election of a candidate to be preſented to the Conſervative Senate. Out of 252 votes, 233 were for General Lamartilliere.

Intelligence from Lyons, dated the 30th of December, ſtates, that the joy of the inhabitants of that city, at the proſpect of ſeeing the Chief Conſul, is inexpreſſible. One hundred and fifty young men have, at their own expence, put themſelves in uniform, which is a blue jacket, yellow pantaloons, &c. On their colours is this inſcription, "The Lyoneſe to Bonaparte."

The hall deſtined for the ſitting of the conſulta is juſt finiſhed; it has a moſt majeſtic appearance; it is in an elliptical form, divided into two parts by a ſtraight line. There are fifteen rows of ſeats, riſing one above another, in an amphitheatrical form.

The following biſhops have given in their reſignations, viz. the Biſhops of Ypres, of Chalons ſur Marne, of Meaux, of Nice, of Caſtres, and the Archbiſhop of Mayence.

The Chief Conſul has directed a letter of the following purport to the members of the Council General of the department of the Seine, dated Paris, December 24, in anſwer to their propoſal of erecting a ſtatue to him.—He had ſeen with gratitude the ſentiments which animated the magiſtrates of the city of Paris. The idea of dedicating monuments to men who render themſelves uſeful to their country is honourable to nations. He accepted the offer of the monument which they wiſhed to raiſe to him. Let the ſpot be marked out: but let us, ſays the Chief Conſul, leave for future ages the taſk of conſtructing it, if they ſhall ratify the good opinion which you entertain of me.

In the ſitting of the Tribunate of the 1ſt of January, the queſtion was put on the project of the Legiſlative Body, for the admiſſion of foreigners into France on terms reciprocal to thoſe on which Frenchmen ſhould be received in foreign countries. The project was rejected by a majority of 61 againſt 31. The inference to be drawn from this proceeding is, that foreigners will be admitted on the more enlarged ſyſtem adopted by the Conſtituent Aſſembly.

Intelligence has arrived from Lyons, that the Chief Conſul of France was arrived in that city, and that he was received by the people there with the utmoſt demonſtrations of joy.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

Intelligence from the Hague, of the 19th of December, ſtates, that the five councils of the Batavian Republic are now filled, and in complete activity, viz. the Councils of Marine, of War, of Finance for the Interior, and for Foreign Colonies, Citizen Vos Van Sleinnyk is appointed General Treaſurer, and the place which he before held in the Council of Finance, has been given to Citizen Van de Caſticle, of Haerlem. The 18th of December, a half battalion of French troops arrived at the Hague, which will remain there till the ſigning of the Definitive Treaty.

GERMANY.

The acknowledgment of the King of Etruria, it is ſaid, will be deferred until the Grand Duke of Tuſcany ſhall be completely indemnified for the loſs of his ſtates, and of an annual revenue of 2,100,000 florins. The envoys of the Duke of Wurtemburgh, at the diet of the circle of Suabia, are returned to Stuttgard, much diſcontented with the iſſue of the deliberations of that body. They propoſed to inveſtigate the conduct of thoſe deputies of the circle who commenced a negotiation, in 1800, with General Moreau at Augſburgh; but the aſſembly would not enter on this affair, and paſſed to the order of the day. The Duke of Wurtemburgh is at preſent in a very unpleaſant ſituation. On one ſide, the Aulic Council of Vienna claims to be itſelf the judge of all the differences which exiſt between him and his ſtates; whilſt, on the other, France preſſes for the re-eſtabliſhment in favour of the ſtates, by the conſtitution of 1792. Maſſiſs has returned to Stuttgard, to terminate this object, whilſt M. de Portmaun, the Duke's Miniſter at Paris, labours to conclude a new treaty between his ſovereign and France favourable to the ſtates of the Duchy.

SWITZERLAND.

From Berne, we underſtand, that every thing indicates that the Valais will ſpeedily be united to France. That country is actually occupied by troops from the army of Italy. General Thureau pays no attention to the proteſtations of the prefect and adminiſtrative chamber. Two deputies from the Valais are at preſent at Berne, in order to remonſtrate againſt the union, but, from every appearance, their efforts will prove ineffectual.

WEST

WEST INDIES.

We have inſerted, under the article France, what ſhips and men are gone to St. Domingo.

The following particulars reſpecting the diſturbances in Guadaloupe, have been received in a letter from Martinico, dated November 15, 1801, for the authenticity of which, however, we cannot pledge ourſelves. The news of peace, ſays this letter, arrived very ſeaſonably for Guadaloupe, where a new inſurrection has broken out—not of the Negroes as at St. Domingo,—but the Mulattoes are the inſtigators of it. They wiſh to command: one of them, named Pelagoe, ſeeing that General Lacroſſe's meaſures thwarted his views, formed a party, ſeized on the general, as he was viſiting the out-poſts, and forced him to embark. The veſſel in which he was on board was ſtopped by one of our cruizers, and taken to Fort Royal. Four-and-twenty hours afterwards, our governor having heard of the ſignature of the Preliminaries of Peace, concluded it better to ſend him back to Guadaloupe, on board one of our frigates, which ſailed with a flag of truce. We are in anxious expectation to know if he has been permitted to land, but we doubt it. One of the unfortunate emigrants, who left this place about a fortnight ſince to return to Guadaloupe, went on ſhore at the commencement of the inſurrection, but was fortunate enough to find means to eſcape, and is juſt arrived here, leaving behind him his wife and children. He gives a melancholy picture of the ſtate of that iſland. The Inſurgent-general has diſmiſſed all the Whites from their employ—has re-eſtabliſhed all the municipalities which General Lacroſſe had aboliſhed—has placed at the head of every department Mulattoes—diſorganized the army, and placed alſo at the head of the troops people of his deſcription. Theſe men not only refuſe to aſſimilate with the Whites, but will have an empire over, and command them.

EAST INDIES.

A diſpatch from the Reſident of the Eaſt India Company at Amboyna, dated July 6, 1801, brings intelligence of the ſurrender of Ternate to the Britiſh arms, which was delivered over, by capitulation, to Colonel Burron, the 21ſt of June. The Dutch Governor made a moſt reſolute reſiſtance, having defended the place with uncommon firmneſs for fifty-two days, but at the expence of the poor inhabitants, who periſhed by famine from ten to twenty a day, from the Engliſh blockading by ſea and land. The value of the captured property taken by the ſquadron, amounts to a lack and fifty thouſand dollars.

The Iſland of Ternate is the largeſt of the Moluccas.

AMERICA.

The ſeſſion of the United States was opened on the 8th of December, by a long and important communication from the Preſident to the Senate and Repreſentatives, from which it appears, that the return of peace is likely to be attended with the greateſt bleſſings to this country, as well by the ſuppreſſion of all continental taxes whatever, as the augmentation of commerce. Its inhabitants have nearly doubled their number within the laſt ten years.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following are the principal proceedings of the Imperial Parliament ſince our laſt publication. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 28th of December, moved, that the Houſe, on its riſing, ſhould adjourn to Monday. The reaſon for adjourning for ſo ſhort a period, aroſe from prudential conſiderations, which gentlemen were doubtleſs aware it would at preſent be highly improper to explain. The motion being put from the chair, Mr. T. Grenville ſaid, he had entertained a hope that no circumſtance would have occurred that would have rendered any obſervation from him, on the ſubject of peace, neceſſary, till the Definitive Treaty ſhould have been adjuſted and ſettled; but a report, which was generally believed, had laſt night reached him, which he could not but conſider as a ſufficient cauſe of alarm, and conceived it his duty to explain the grounds of his apprehenſions. The report was, that an armament had ſailed from Breſt, conſiſting of no leſs than 16 ſail of the line, with 10,000 troops onboard, for the Weſt Indies. He did not know there was any danger to be apprehended; but he was convinced that the circumſtance he had mentioned, was of a nature to warrant the Houſe, in requiring from his Majeſty's Miniſters, an explanation of the light in which they viewed the ſubject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that Government had received no regular official information of the armament having ſailed from Breſt for the Weſt Indies; but that ſuch an event had actually taken place, there remained no doubt. In the preſent poſture of affairs, he was perſuaded the Houſe did not expect him to explain whether any communication on the ſubject had taken place between the Government

vernment of this country and that of France. But he was fully prepared to ſtate, that nothing had happened to interfere with the force of language which the noble Lord, at the head of the foreign department, had thought proper to uſe, or the energy of conduct he had thought fit to adopt. The queſtion of adjournment was then put and carried.

Mr. Addington, on the 4th of January ſaid, the conſiderations which operated on his mind, conſiſtent with his duty, to propoſe ſhort adjournments, ſtill continued in force to induce him to purſue a ſimilar meaſure, though the cauſe was conſiderably diminiſhed. He however truſted, that it would be unneceſſary, even hereafter, to detail to the Houſe the reaſons which induced the ſhort adjournments which had taken place. He ſhould therefore move, that the Houſe do adjourn to Thurſday ſe'nnight, on which day he hoped to be enabled to adjourn the Houſe over to that day, for the receſs, that was originally intended. The Committee of Supply, and Ways and Means, were deferred to Friday ſe'nnight, after which the Houſe adjourned to Thurſday ſe'nnight.

When the Commons met again on that day, a meſſenger from the Cuſtoms preſented an account of the quantity of grain, meal, flour, and rice, imported from the 1ſt of Oct. 1800, to the 1ſt of Oct. 1801. The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe to obſerve, that he hoped and truſted the Houſe would do him the juſtice to believe, that it was with great reluctance that he had, on former occaſions, been induced to move repeated ſhort adjournments, at a period, when gentlemen were wont to expect a convenient receſs for the holidays. He had hoped to be able to move the adjournment this day, but he had been diſappointed. At the ſame time he muſt beg leave to obſerve, that the diſappointment was not of ſuch a nature as to cauſe any alarm. It was neither attended with, nor productive of any, even the ſmalleſt, impediment to the deſirable event to which he looked forward. It was therefore his intention to move, that the Houſe do adjourn to Tueſday.

Mr. Jones ſaid, he felt it his bounden duty to make ſome enquiry into the cauſe of the repeated ſhort adjournments which had taken place. The adjournments had excited a ſpirit of general alarm throughout the country; an explanation therefore appeared to him neceſſary. He could not help obſerving, that ſimilar meaſures ſhould be reſorted to on the part of the French Government, and that, in the Legiſlative Aſſembly of France, adjournments ſhould take place ſimilar to thoſe which had obtained in the Britiſh Parliament. The cauſe aſſigned for theſe adjournments, on the part of the Firſt Conſul of France, was likewiſe not a little entitled to notice. The Firſt Conſul had ſtrongly dwelt on the want of calmneſs and unity of intention. He ſhould forbear making any application, but hoped that ſome explanation would be vouchſafed for the purpoſe of putting mens' minds at reſt, and quieting the alarm which had generally obtained throughout the country. No anſwer was returned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. After which the motion for the adjournment was then put, and carried without a diviſion.

On the 19th of January both Houſes met according to their laſt adjournment. In the Houſe of Commons the Secretary at War preſented eſtimates of charges for the militia, which were ordered to lie on the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe and ſaid, that when the Houſe laſt met, he had expreſſed a doubt whether it might not then adjourn to the period originally ſtated. He might now ſay, that the reaſons which induced him to move theſe ſhort adjournments might have been fairly conſidered as no longer to exiſt; but ſince that period he was happy in being able to ſtate, that the cauſes were wholly done away. He had, however heard, with ſome degree of ſurprize, that it was expected he ſhould make communications to the Houſe relative to the motives thereof, and what theſe cauſes were. There might be circumſtances, which though generally known by the public, yet were of that deſcription, as to be extremely unfit for Parliamentary diſcuſſion; and events at this moment ſanctioned the principle: and therefore he now deemed it improper to make ſuch communications as were ſo expected from him. He then moved "that the Houſe at its riſing do adjourn to the 2d of Februry next."

Mr. Elliot expreſſed, in warm terms, his aſtoniſhment at hearing another propoſition made for an adjournment.

After a ſpeech of conſiderable length from Lord Hawkeſbury, Dr. Lawrence, the Attorney General, Mr. Jones, and Captain Markham, the Houſe adjourned to the day above-mentioned.

Lord Elgin, we find, had not ſet out for Egypt on the 25th of November, but the frigate which was to convey him, was ready for

for his reception. The object of Lord Elgin's voyage, is ſaid to be of a political nature, and that he is empowered to ſettle ſome differences which have ariſen between the Captain Pacha and General Hutchinſon. It is ſtated, that this general has not only taken under his protection two fugitive Beys, whom the Captain had ordered to be apprehended, but that he had farther demanded the enlargement of eight other Beys, whom the Grand Vizier had ſent to Cairo, under a ſtrong eſcort, becauſe they not only refuſed to ſubmit to the authority of the Porte, which wiſhes to recover Egypt from the dominion of the Beys, but alſo endeavoured to form a party in the army of the Grand Vizier. The Mamalukes at Alexandria having taken part with their leaders, the Captain Pacha was obliged to ſend troops againſt them. An engagement took place; ſeven of the Beys were killed on the ſpot, and two effected their eſcape to the camp of the Engliſh general.

The trials of the mutineers of the Bantry Bay ſquadron commenced on the 6th of January, at nine o'clock in the morning, on board his Majeſty's ſhip, the Gladiator, at Portſmouth. The Court obſerving ſeveral perſons taking minutes of the proceedings, conſulted for ſome time on the propriety of publiſhing the evidence in detached parts, and at length came to a determination that notes might be taken, but not publiſhed till the concluſion of the trials. The trial of Parker and his aſſociates in 1797 was publiſhed daily; that of Captain Williamſon in 1798, daily, without the leaſt impediment.

The trials being ended, thirteen received ſentence of death. On the 15th of January, ſix of the mutineers were executed in Portſmouth harbour: the yellow flag, the ſignal for execution, was hoiſted on-board the Temeraire, at Spithead; and by a few minutes after ten, the boats from the different ſhips were all aſſembled round the Formidable, the Temeraire and the Vengeance, the veſſels appointed for the awful ſcene. At a quarter before eleven o'clock, Cheſterman, Fitzgerald, Collins, Mayfield, Ward, and Hillier, appeared on the quarter decks of the above veſſels, viz. four of them in the Temeraire, one in the Formidable, and one in the Vengeance. Theſe veſſels lay almoſt cloſe together. After a few minutes ſpent in prayer, about eleven o'clock the ſignal was given by the firing of a gun, when they were launched into eternity.

They all behaved with great fortitude. Cheſterman ſolicited the favour of a glaſs of wine, which he drank with great compoſure.

In conſequence of an order received on the 13th of January from the Admiralty, by the Commander in Chief at Portſmouth, a Court-Martial was held the next day, on-board his Majeſty's ſhip, Gladiator, to try William Allen, Edward Taylor, George Comayne, George Dixon, James Riley, and Thomas Simmonds, ſeamen, belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip, Temeraire, on charges of mutiny, &c. ſimilar to thoſe exhibited againſt the other priſoners. The proſecution was cloſed on the ſame afternoon, when the Court adjourned till half paſt ten the next morning. The Court met the next morning, according to their adjournment, and having humanely given time for their defence, they all, except Comayne, received ſentence of death. He is to receive two hundred laſhes. They have been ſince executed according to their ſentence.

The bookſellers and printers of the metropolis have agreed to petition Parliament for a repeal of the laſt duty upon paper, as the only means of preventing the greater part, if not the whole of their export trade, from being transferred to the hands of foreigners.

At a meeting of the Whig Club, on the 19th of January, Mr. Sheridan was in the chair. On his health being drank, he addreſſed the company. After explaining the origin and progreſs of the Club, and the active part which he had taken in its inſtitution and eſtabliſhment, he alluded to the report of the preſent Miniſters having an intention of repealing the laws againſt popular meetings, and expreſſed a hope, that the report was well founded. Mr. Sheridan was highly applauded on the occaſion.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of December to the 20th of January.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
RHEUMATISM	27
Catarrh	48
Chloroſis and Amenorrhæa	43
Eryſipelas	5
Cynanche Tonſillarum	6
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	13
Hæmoptyſis	6
Pneumonia	1
Dyſentery	11
Diarrhea	14
Menorrhagia	7
Leucorrhea	5
Hypochondriaſis	2
Dyſpepſia	15
Hyſteria	6
Epilepſia	3
Cephalia	4
Aſthenia	10
Infantile Diſeaſes	19
Chronic Eruptions	11

The ſubject of rheumatiſm and catarrh was ſufficiently deſcanted upon in the report for December. Theſe diſeaſes ſtill continue to prevail, but nothing has occurred with regard to them which either from its novelty or importance can lay claim to any additional obſervations.

More caſes of typhus have occurred, but not one under the perſonal obſervation of the reporter has proved fatal; except that of a diſtreſſed mother, who, after having nurſed ſeven of her children, and by her tender aſſiduities eſſentially aided the endeavours of the phyſician, ſunk herſelf a victim to the influence of the contagion, aggravated, as it could not fail to be, by the combined operation of preceding labour, watchfulneſs, and maternal ſolicitude.

This diſeaſe, if judiciouſly treated, ſeldom in young perſons proves fatal. But when the vital energy has been impaired by age, and painful affections of the mind act in conjunction with a diſtempered ſtate of the body, neither the apothecary's art, nor the utmoſt ſagacity and experience of the phyſician, will be likely to effect a ſpeedy or a radical reſtoration.

In all thoſe inſtances where the principle of life is in a ſtate of juvenile vigour, and no organic læſion exiſts, it is impoſſible that a perſon *can* die of fever, unleſs it be in conſequence of the unſkilfulneſs of the medical attendant, or a want of fidelity or accuracy in the execution of his preſcriptions.

Caſes of amenorrhæa have of late been more than uſually prevalent; this, it is not impoſſible, may in ſome degree be owing to the intenſity of cold which we have recently experienced. The thermometer, during this laſt month, has ſunk more than twenty-five degrees below the freezing point. Cold, from its well-known *aſtringent* quality, is calculated to check every ſpecies of hæmorrage. It may appear in oppoſition to the reaſonableneſs of this conjecture, that cold-bathing ſhould ſo generally be of ſervice to chlorotic patients; its good effects, however, ought to be attributed not to the low temperature of the bath, but merely to the *ſhock* that is experienced in plunging into it. It may be regarded as acting in a ſimilar manner with a ſhock of electricity, or any other ſudden agitation occaſioned either by violent exerciſe of the body, or movement of the mental affections, all of which are frequently found to induce a ſpeedy recovery from this diſeaſe.

In general, however, this complaint may be traced to an unnatural reſtraint, which in the preſent *morbid* ſtate of ſociety, is placed, at leaſt in the caſe of females, upon the moſt powerful and important propenſity of our nature; a propenſity the gratification of which is not leſs eſſential to the health of the individual, than it is to the perpetuity of the ſpecies.

Sick head-aches, which are ſo common in caſes of this kind, are more effectually, and with leſs injury to the conſtitution, alleviated by gentle aperients, than by the emetics which are too frequently had recourſe to. The long-continued uſe of emetics cannot fail eſſentially to impair the tone of the ſtomach, upon which the health of the whole ſyſtem almoſt entirely depends.

An epicure does not ſuffer ſo much from too full and luxurious a meal, as from the emetic which he takes afterwards, in order to remove its diſagreeable effects.

The ſame caution with regard to emetics ought to be preſcribed in cephalæa, or any of the various nervous affections of the head, which in almoſt every inſtance may be traced to a diſeaſed condition of the ſtomach. In his account of the life and writings of Swift, Lord Orrery obſerves, that this extraordinary man attributed to

a *ſurfeit*

a *surfeit* that giddineſs in his head, which with intermiſſions, ſometimes of a longer and ſometimes of a ſhorter continuance, purſued him till it ſeemed to complete its conqueſt by rendering him the exact image of one of his own *ſtruldbruggs*, a miſerable ſpectacle devoid of every appearance of human nature, except the outward form. The noble author's own opinion, with regard to Swift's mental diſeaſe, is both more ingenious and more plauſible. It may not be improper to quote his own words alluding to this ſubject.

"The abſolute naturals owe their wretchedneſs to a wrong formation of the brain, or to accidents in their birth, or the dregs of fevers and other violent diſtempers. The laſt was the caſe of the Dean of St. Patrick's, according to the account ſent me by his two relations, Mr. Whiteway, and Mr. Swift: neither of whom, I think, make the leaſt mention of a *deafneſs* that from time to time attacked the Dean, and rendered him extremely miſerable. You will find him complaining of this misfortune in ſeveral parts of his writings, eſpecially in his letters to Dr. Sheridan. Poſſibly ſome internal preſſure upon his brain might firſt have affected the auditory nerves, and then by degrees might have increaſed ſo as entirely to ſtop up that fountain of ideas which had before ſpread itſelf in the moſt diffuſive and ſurpriſing manner*."

In a ſimilar way, perhaps, may be explained the circumſtance of melancholy ſucceeding to loſs of ſight; which has been more than once referred to in theſe reports. J. R.

* The whole of the work above alluded to ought to be recommended as a model of biographical compoſition. We ſhould leſs regret the deaths of extraordinary men, if their lives were always written by a Lord Orrery.

BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

Announced between the 20th of Dec. 1801, *and the 20th of Jan.* 1802.

BANKRUPTCIES,

(The Solicitors Names are between Parentheſes.)

ARNOLD, T. Wolverhampton, baker (Allens, Clement's inn.

Adam, J. Brompton, Kent, butcher (Biſhop, Eſſex-ſtreet.

Abbot, J. and Mark Palmer, Monkueremouth-ſhore, ſail-makers (Wawn, Mark-lane.

Addiſon T. Chute Foreſt, and W. Addiſon, Melton, Wilts, corn dealers (Bexwell and Keys, James-court, St. Mary Axe.

Brady, J. Ipſwich, linen draper (R. S. Durham, Ipſwich

Bulmer, T. Harmby, Yorkſhire (Hodgſon, Clement's inn.

Bunnin, H. G. New Bond ſtreet, furniture printer (Biſhop, Lyon's inn.

Ballman, M. Corſe Mullen, Dorſet, miller (Pearſon and Son, Temple.

Bendal, W. Whitcombe, Somerſet, mealman (Edmunds, Exchequer-office, Lincoln's inn.

Blackmore, R. Colonade, near the Foundling Hoſpital, painter and glazier (Dawne, Bridges ſtreet, Covent Garden.

Bellamy, J. and A. de Valangio, Holborn, wine merchants (Smedley, at Mr. Welchs's, Alderſgate ſtreet.

Biſhop, J. Leighton hall, Lancaſter, merchant (Maſon and Wilſon, Lancaſter.

Biſhop, W. Leighton hall, merchant, Partner with J. Biſhop, of Leighton hall, and T. Law, of Barbadoes (Maſon and Wilſon, Lancaſter.

Cowgill, J. Manchester, merchant (Lee, Temple.

Cooper, W. Derby, iron founder (Lowten, Temple.

Chamberlain, J. Bremford, Suffolk, inn keeper (Cutling, Bartlett's buildings.

Daniel, J. late of Ballyſhannon, now of Liverpool, merchant (Blackſtock, Temple.

Duff, J. Finſbury ſquare, merchant (Walton, Girdler's hall.

Dennett, T. New ſtreet, Covent Garden, goldſmith (Aubrey, Took's court. Curſitor ſtreet.

Donne, W. J. Liverpool, linen draper (Williamſon, Liverpool.

Douglas, A. Mount row, Lambeth, dealer (Williams, Curſitor ſtreet.

Dane, J. W. Williamſon, and R. Clay Arnold, Nottingham, hoſiers (Macdougal and Hunter, Lincoln's inn.

Eyre, A. Union ſtreet, St. Mary le bone, grocer (Edwards, ſymonds inn.

Field, W. Old Cavendiſh ſtreet, painter and glazier (Watkins and Stackhouſe, Featherſtone buildings.

Fothergill, T. Manchester, merchant (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet.

Graham, W. Ruſhington, miller, &c. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet.

Graham, J. and J. Burn, Southampton, wine merchants (Elliot, Catharine court, Seething lane.

Gates, R. Great Saffron hill, baker (Biſhop, Lyon's inn.

Guthrie, K. and C. Cook, Liverpool, merchants (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton.

Green, W. Swanſea, cheeſemonger (Price, Lincoln's inn.

Holmes, W. Otley, mercer (Sykes, New inn.

Heywood, J late of Stockport, now of Manchester, manufacturer (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet.

Harris, A. Whitechapel road, hatter (Smith, Barber's hall, Monkwell ſtreet.

Juxon, T. Birmingham, cornfactor (Sanderſon, Palſgrave place; or Chilton, Exchequer office, Lincoln's inn.

Ingold, G. P. Braintree, ſcrivener (Ledwick, Queenhithe.

Jones L. Colonade, Greaville ſtreet, Brunſwick ſquare, Middleſex. builder, &c. (Tilbury and Bedford, Ely place.

King, S. Glouceſter, ſhop keeper (Jenkins and James, New Inn.

Key, W. Duke ſtreet, Aldgate, man's mercer (Skyes, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn.

Kitſon, G. Halifax, inn keeper (Coulthurſt, Bedford row.

Kendray, G. Harnmer, Yorkſhire, dealer (Hodgſon, Clement's inn.

Lickley, J. Newcaſtle ſtreet, Strand, hoſier (Williams, Sion College.

Lindſay, W. Manchester, manufacturer (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet.

Lonſdale, N. and T. Thompſon, Bedford ſtreet, Covent Garden. woollen drapers (Jopſon, Lincoln's inn.

Morris, J. now of John ſtreet, Weſtminster, formerly of the Inner Temple, ſcrivener (Tagg, Furnival's inn.

Morrey, J. C. Manchester, cotton manufacturer (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet.

Malliſon, G. Gauxholme, corn miller, &c. (Battye, Chancery lane.

M'George, W. Old Bond ſtreet, banker (under the firm of Adey, M'George, and Co.) (Forbes, Ely place.

M'Knight, S. jun. Liverpool (Battye, Chancery lane.

Nabb, J. Garriſon, Derbyſhire, calico printer (Lee, Temple.

Naſh, M. Wootton Underedge, currier (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn.

Nobes, J. and W. Southſea Common, green grocers (Cornthwaite John Hector, Portſea.

Needham, T. Aſhby de la Zouch, hoſier (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symonds inn.

Nanfan, T. Manchester, warehouſeman (Wiggleſworth, Gray's inn.

Parker, E. Stevenage, Herts, corn dealer (Wells, Wood ſtreet, Spital fields.

Phillips, J. Swan inn, Rotſ, inn holder (Collins and Pryke, Rotſ.

Powell, W. Brompton, Middleſex, butcher (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet.

Rees, T. Broad ſtreet, St. Giles's, glaſs feller (Maddocks Lincoln's inn.

Reece, W. Liverpool, merchant (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet.

Roberts, J Shrewſbury, linen draper (Griffiths, Lincoln's inn

Rozas, S.C. Brown's buildings, Leadenhall ſtreet, merchant (Dixon, Naſſau ſtreet.

Smith, R. late of Liverpool, now of Little Chelſea (Preame, Little St. Martin's lane.

Streater, W. Billinghurſt, Suſſex, miller (Wilſon and Broad, Union ſtreet, Southwark.

Siſſons, J. Kingſton on Hull, merchant (Firm, J. Siſſon and Co.) Lyon and Collier, Bedford row.

Stewart, J. Canterbury ſquare, Tooley ſtreet, mariner, ſur-

viving partner of A. Stewart, deceaſed (Daun and Teaſdale, Threadneedle ſtreet.
Toledano, Phineas de Baruch, Great Alie ſtreet, merchant (Willett and Anneſleys, Finſbury ſquare.
Thring, J. late of Moorhouſes, Reveſby, Lincolnſhire, farmer, (R: Clitherowe, Horncaſtle.
Trollip, H. Nailſworth, mealman (Gardener and Skinner, Minchinhampton.
Tobin D. and T. O'Meara [under Firm of Tobin, O'Meara, and Co.] Nicholas lane, Lombard ſtreet, merchants (Flaſhman and Pringle, Ely place.
Timms, J. Bowling ſtreet, Weſtminſter, ſhopkeeper (Lindeman, Crown ſtreet, Weſtminſter
Thorn, W. Drury lane, woollen draper (Jopſon, Lincoln's inn.
Woolridge, G. Wimborn Miniſter, Dorſet, dealer (T. Parr, Poole.
Wallace, J. Upper Maryle bone ſtreet, carpenter, &c. (Netherſole, Eſſex ſtreet.
Wakeman, R. Birmingham, plater (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn.
Webb, W. Cloth Fair, ſmith (Collyer, Great Baſtcheap
Walker, W. Lancaſter, merchant (Cheſhyre and Walker, Manchester.
Wright, G. Worceſter, glove ſeller, &c. (Platt, Bride court

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alderton, J. R. Salehurſt. Yorkſhire, Feb. 2.
Allan, J. Birmingham, corn dealer, Jan. 25.
Allgood, J. Glouceſter, mercer, Feb. 13
Armſtrong, S. Bath, ironmonger, &c. Feb. 15.
Almond, T. Dowgate hill, Feb. 2, final.
Andrews, T. Hackney road, brewer, Jan. 23.
Abernethy, J. and F. Henderſon, Lothbury, merchants, Feb. 16.
Bebbington, J. City road, umbrella maker, Jan. 22.
Bainbridge W. Gerard ſtreet, carver and gilder, Jan 23.
Bratley, T. Wigan, ſhopkeeper, Jan. 28.
Bleaſe, J. Liverpool, Jan. 18.
Bleaſe, J. Liverpool, and J. Wiſeman, jun. St. Vincents, merchants, ſurviving partners of G. Burgeſs, Jan. 18.
Bateman, J. Kingſton upon Hull, merchant, Jan. 25.
Bacne, P. and A. Baſinghall ſtreet, merchants, Jan. 23.
Bonney, W. Liverpool, ſoap boiler, &c. Jan. 26.
Bottomley, T. Liverpool, linen draper, Feb. 12.
Bibby, T. Stockport, grocer, Jan. 27.
Bigby, J. Nottingham, merchant, Jan. 29.
Bennett, W. Watling ſtreet, warehouſeman, Feb. 13:
Burridge, R. Old City Chambers, merchant, Feb. 16.
Burgeſs, L. Old Change, ſtraw hat warehouſeman, Feb. 13:
Bate, E. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 12.
Bacon, J. Pulham, potter, Feb. 16.
Barlow, J. Shude hill, Manchester, innkeeper, Feb. 17, final.
Clay, B. Huddersfield, linen draper, Jan. 25.
Clift, R. and B. Pratt, Coventry, ſtuff manufacturers, Jan. 18.
Child, E. South ſtreet, St. Luke's, Middleſex, Jan. 22.
Cornet, T. Minchinhampton, clothier, Feb. 9. final.
Cook, A. and H. Glouceſter, drapers, Jan. 27.
Clutterbuck, P. York ſtreet, brewer, Jan. 19, final.
Collins, J. St. Paul's church yard, confectioner, Feb. 13.
Charters, T. Haydon ſquare, merchant, Feb. 9.
Cunnard, J. Piccadilly, cutler, Feb. 20.
Clemſon, E. Strand, glover, Feb. 13.
Cole, F. North Tawton, ſerge maker, Feb. 11.
Cullin, M. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 12.
Dards, J. Bankſide, lighterman, Jan. 23.
Dennis, H. B. Gainſborough, mercer, Jan. 23.
Dameram, W. Portſmouth, builder, &c. Jan. 18.
Downing W. Sutton upon Trent, mariner, Jan. 18.
Devey, J. Shrewſbury, upholder, Feb. 2.
Dramain, J. Kingſton upon Hull, merchants, Feb. 9.
Elkins, W. Oxford ſtreet, bookſeller, Jan. 22.
Evans, J. Paternoſter-row, bookſeller, Feb. 13.
Edwards, T. Pore ſtreet, Lincolnſhire, victualler, Jan. 23.
Elliott, J. Cheſter, wine merchant, Feb. 16.
Fletcher, G. Thornhaugh ſtreet, plaiſterer, Jan. 9.
Fozard, J. ſen. and jun. and L. Fozard, Park lane, ſtable keepers, Jan. 19.
Fenner, T. Weſt Wycombe, ſhop keeper, Jan. 21.
Frome, J. P. St Stephen's Walbrook, merchant, Feb. 6.
Grayſon, G. South Cave, Yorkſhire, grocer, Jan. 14.
George, W. Chepſtow, innkeeper, Jan. 30.
Greenaway, M. and F. Calne, collar makers, Jan. 27.
Green, W. Crooked lane, warehouſeman, Feb. 12.
Hartſinck, J. C. J. Hutchinſon, and W. Playfair, Cornhill, bankers, Feb. 13
Heath, F. Bath, ironmonger, Jan. 29.
Hinton, W. Weſt Harding ſtreet, engraver, &c. Feb. 23.
Hoyle, H. Ilminſter, grocer, Feb. 9.
Harper, W. and J. Wilſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Budge row, merchants, Feb. 6.
Haynes, R. Bedford ſtreet, Covent Garden, man's mercer, Feb. 9.
Harris, G. Briſtol, grocer, Feb. 16.
Jackſon, T. Shalford, Eſſex, ſhopkeeper, Jan. 23.
Illidge, W. Wolverhampton, rope maker, &c. Feb 18.
Krohn, J. New court, Throgmorton ſtreet, merchant, Feb. 2. final.
Ker, P. Old Jewry, merchant, Jan. 30.
Kent, A. and M. Pemberton, Lime ſtreet ſquare, merchants, Feb. 13
Kellett, T. Birmingham, baker, Feb. 17.
Kemble, S. and W. Spens, Norfolk ſtreet, Strand, merchants, Feb. 15.
Living, N. Newgate ſtreet, linen draper, Jan. 26.
Lowe, J. Finſbury place, merchant, Jan. 24.
Lowes, D. and J. H. Rigg, Hart ſtreet, Covent Garden, refiners and brandy merchants, Feb. 2.
Langſtaff, S. Sunderland, ſhip owner, Feb. 13.
Lewington, H. Andover, inn holder, Feb. 10.
Liddard, T. Great Pulteney ſtreet, carpenter. Feb. 9.
Metcalf, S. and J. Golden leg court, hoſiers, Feb. 23.
Morris, P. St. Martin's court, hoſier, Jan. 23.
Mee, W. and W. Evans, Wood ſtreet, hoſiers, Jan. 26.
Millard, R. pariſh of St. James, Clerkenwell, victualler, Jan. 16
Mottershead, T. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Jan 15.
Martin, W. Homerton, broker, Feb. 2.
Mulgrave, E. Leeds, ſtuff merchant, Feb. 3, final.
Moore, J. E. Bermondſey ſtreet, leather dreſſer, March 9.
M'Carthy, R. Briſtol, tobacconiſt, Feb. 26, final.
Mills, J. Swanſea, ſhipwright, Feb. 16.
Nantes, H. Warnford court, ſurviving partner of R. M. T. Chiſwell, merchant, Jan. 30.
Newman, T. Exeter 'Change, optician, Feb. 19.
Needs, R. St. Thomas the Apoſtle, Devon, ſerge maker, Feb. 11
Owen, E. St. James's ſtreet, taylor, Feb. 19.
Payne, T and R. Cheapſide, goldſmiths, Jan 12, final
Perry, J and G Rigg, Bread ſtreet, warehouſemen, Feb. 16
Parker, B. Birmingham, ſcrivener, Jan 20
Phillips, C. Halifax, merchant, Jan 27
Parker, J. St Wells ſtreet, ſadler, Feb 2
Perry, R and T Andrews, Hackney, brewers, Jan 23
Ponter, A. Southwark, china man, Feb 23
Roberts, R and W. Williams, Great Diſtaff lane, warehouſemen, Jan 23
Reichard, J. J P Dahmer, and J J Brune, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet, merchants, Feb 6.
Reimer, H. Catharine court, Tower hill, merchant, Jan 30
Richards, J. Truro, ſhop keeper. Feb 6
Rockſtrow, J. Henley on Thames, grocer, Feb 19
Steward, J. late of the Earl Howe Eaſt Indiaman, Jan 30
Saul T and J Reynolds, Manchester, wool ſtapiers, Feb 2
Smith, W. Mile end, inſurance broker, Jan 30
Smith, E. Birmingham, hat manufacturer, Jan 20
Smith, R. Whitechurch, ſcrivener, Feb 15
Shivers, T. Nicholas lane, merchant, March 6
Saul, T and J Reynolds, Manchester.
Symonds, —, E Pare, and P W Crapp, Plaiſtow green, woolſtaplers, Feb 13
Scales, W. Middleton, miller, &c. Feb 8, final
Scott, S and J. Mount ſtreet, haberdaſhers, Feb 13
Stanton, T. Ironmonger lane, factor, Feb 23
Slater, G. Liverpool, merchant, Feb 11
Tufting, J N. Lincoln, corn factor, Jan 23
Vaughan, H. Liverpool, grocer, Jan 26
Van Sprangen, N. Wells ſtreet, Goodman's fields (firm Nicholas Van Sprangen and Co) Feb 26
Walker, P. Dudley and Weſt Bromwich, draper, Jan 16
Wilſon, R. Bread ſtreet, merchant, Jan 30
Warner, R. George yard, factor, Feb 2
Weſt, J and T Davis, New Bond ſtreet, ſilverſmiths, Jan 30
Willis, R. Crescent, Minories, merchant, Feb 2
Weſt, J. Bath, cordwainer, Feb 6
Weſt, D. Windſor, coal merchant, Feb 6
Worthington, G. Manchester, merchant, Feb 8
Wartors, J. Hammerſmith, victualler, Feb 9
Williams, J. Abingdon, currier, Feb 13
Wetherherd, C. Liverpool, merchant, Feb 10
Winter, B. Long Acre, cabinet maker, Feb 27
Young, J. Seukoates, York, Feb 8
Zuſhorſt, H. Baſinghall ſtreet, merchant (Firm, Reilly, Zuſhorſt, and Co.) Feb. 15

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON, &c.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

The locks, canal and baſon, from which the Surrey Iron-railway, now in agitation, is to commence at Wandſworth, have been lately opened, and the water admitted from the Thames. The firſt barge entered the lock, amidſt a vaſt concourſe of ſpectators, who rejoiced in the completion of this part of the important and uſeful work. The ground is laid for the railway, with ſome few intervals, all the way up to Croydon, and the undertakers wait only for the approach of permanent open weather, to lay down the iron. It is expected, to be completed by Midſummer.

The

The number of bankers, in the metropolis, in the year 1740, was 28; in 1770, 38; in 1782, 47; in 1802, 72; and until about the years 1697, or 8, there were only 2, viz. Child and Co. and Denne and Co.

A general bill of all the chriſtenings and burials, from December 9, 1800, to December 15, 1801.

Chriſtened in the 97 pariſhes within the walls, 1073—buried 1136.—Chriſtened in the 17 pariſhes without the walls, 4266—buried, 4143 —Chriſtened in the 23 out pariſhes in Middleſex and Surry, 8373—buried, 8977.—Chriſtened in the 10 pariſhes in the City and Liberties of Weſtminſter, 4102—buried, 5119.—Total, chriſtened, males, 9400—females, 8414—in all, 17814.—buried, males, 9661—females, 9713—in all, 19374.

The following yearly averages, containing nine years each, ſhew the number of cattle and ſheep, ſold in Smithfield, from the year 1731.

		Cattle.	*Sheep.*
1732 to 1740	the average	83,906	564,650
1741	1749	74,194	559,892
1750	1758	75,331	623,091
1759	1767	83,432	615,328
1768	1776	89,362	627,805
1777	1785	99,285	687,588
1786	1794	108,075	707,456

We are not informed of the preciſe yearly average of the ſeven laſt years, but underſtand that it conſiderably exceeds that of any former period.

The following is a compariſon between the average weight of bullocks, &c. as it was 100 years ago, and as it is at the preſent time.

		lbs.	lbs.
Bullocks	100 years ago	370 now	800
Calves		50	140
Sheep		28	80
Lambs		18	50

A new northern ſea mark or beacon, has been lately erected, (for the benefit of ſhips, ſailing to the neighbourhood of the iſland of Heligoland,) on the ſand-bank, which lies a quarter of a German mile, (a German mile, is upwards of 4½ Engliſh) to the South of Amrum and weſt of the iſland of Pellworm. The height of this beacon is 60 feet. It is eaſily ſeen at a diſtance of three German miles, appearing, at firſt, like a ſloop with her topſail ſet. As ſoon as this beacon can be diſtinctly ſeen from the deck, the veſſel muſt not approach nearer; for the ſoundings will be from five to ſix fathoms, and the diſtance two German miles. It may ſerve as an excellent mark for enabling veſſels to regulate their courſe, and principally for directing the navigation to the deeps and rivers; ſuch as the Schmal Deep, the Hever, the Eider, the Liſter, &c. The above information, which is of conſiderable importance to navigation, and muſt prove highly acceptable to the commercial world, has been lately publiſhed, at Bremen, under the authority of Mr. Kulenkamp, the Daniſh conſul at that place.

On the 16th of December laſt, Mr. Stock's donation, of 10l each, to ten curates, of the church of England, with large families, whoſe reſpective incomes do not exceed 40l. per annum, was adjudged to be given to the following perſons:—The Reverend C. Copner, of Hargrave chapel, Cheſhire, aged 47, with 10 children, his income 27l. 6s. per annum; J. Hughes, Denbighſhire, aged 42, 7 children, income 30l.; David Jones, Denbighſhire, aged 36, 6 children, income 36l.; H. Jones, Glamorganſhire, aged 50, 6 children, income 40l.; J. Jones, Glamorganſhire, aged 71, 11 children, income 40l. blind; Robert Milner, Cumberland, aged 34, 5 children, income 25l.; David Morris, Carmarthenſhire, aged 49, 8 children, income 20l.; H. Roberts, Denbighſhire, aged 39, 7 children, income 30l.; J. Rooke, Barmby, Yorkſhire, aged 34, 3 children, income 20l.; J. Smith, Bellingham, Northumberland, aged 42, 6 children, income 40l.

According to accounts lately laid before the Houſe of Commons, the produce of the Exciſe Duties, in England and Scotland, paid into the Exchequer, for one year, ending the 5th of January, 1801, is 10,832,749l. The produce of Stamp Duties for the ſame period, is 2,620,256l.

Married.] T. White, eſq. of Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, to Miſs C. Richardſon, of Stork houſe, Eſſex.—Alſo at Stork, R. J. I. Lacy, eſq. of the Train of Artillery, to Miſs L. Richardſon, alſo of Stork Houſe.

T. Myers, eſq. of Park-place, St. James's, to Lady M. C. Neville.

Mr. J. Bowden, to Mrs. Relph.

G. Payne, eſq. of Selby Abbey, Northamptonſhire, to Miſs M. Grey, ſecond daughter of R. W. Grey, eſq. of Backworth, Northumberland.

Mr. W. H. Bouteville, of Alderſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Moore, of Bath.

Mr. W. S. Holloway, of the Stamp-office, to Mrs. Forſyth, widow, late of Billericay.

T. Leaſon, eſq. of Beverley, to Miſs E. Green, of the New-road, Marybone, London.

T. G. Brewer, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Miſs A. Hughes, ſecond daughter of R. Hughes, eſq of Lincoln's inn.

At St. Paul's Covent-garden, Mr. R. Pugh, of Brydges-ſtreet, to Miſs M. Hawkins, of Birmingham.

B. Forbes, eſq. of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, to Miſs H. Stone, third daughter of R. Stone, eſq. of Chiſlehurſt, in Kent.

Mr. J. Wood, of Threadneedle-ſtreet, to Miſs S. A. Sparrow, ſecond daughter of Mr. J. Sparrow, of Weſt Smithfield.

Mr. Bowle, of Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, to Miſs Maitland, of Bath.

Mr. W. Hearn, of Holborn-hill, to Miſs S. Hunt, late of Coleman ſtreet.

Died.]

Died.] At Lady Grantley's, at Wonerſh, Surrey, in her 55th year, Miſs T. Chapple, grand-daughter of the late Sir W. Chapple.

The Hon. Miſs C. J. Leſlie, youngeſt daughter of the Rt Hon. Lord Leſlie, at his lordſhip's ſeat at Shrub Hill, near Dorking, Surrey.

At Wadley Houſe, in his 53d year, Lord Viſcount Aſhbrook. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtate by his only brother the Hon. H. J. Flower, captain in the 58th regiment of foot, which has lately arrived from Egypt.

At Hadley, in Middleſex, in her 75th year, Mrs. Chapone, a lady very highly diſtinguiſhed in the literary world by many uſeful and elegant productions. *See page* 39 *of this Number of the Monthly Magazine.*

At his houſe in Hereford-ſtreet, in his 73d year, Lord Kircudbright.

Lately at Hampſtead, in the 35th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Mallet, wife of Mr. Joſeph Mallet of Aldermanbury; of whom it may be ſaid with truth,

A purer Spirit never fled
To mingle with the ſilent dead;
'Twas innocence, 'twas truth.

——————— her mind
O'erflowed with love to all her kind.

The Rev. Arthur O'Leary, a Roman Catholic clergyman, gifted with great natural humour, and poſſeſſed of many learned and polite acquirements. From the rank of a ſimple Dominican Friar, he obtained, by the mere buoyancy of talent the notice and the recompence of the Iriſh government. He wrote on political ſubjects without acrimony, and on parties with an unprecedented degree of conciliation.

Of a paralytic affection, S. Turner, Eſq. F.R.S. and formerly in the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt India Company. In 1783, Capt. Turner was ſent by Governor Haſtings, on an embaſſy to the Grand Lama of Thibet; and, ſince his return, he publiſhed a very intereſting account of his miſſion, together with a narrative of his travels through Bootan and a part of Thibet.

In his 67th year, J. Vaux, eſq. of Duke ſtreet, Spitalfields.

The Rev. H. Mayo, D. D. Rector of St. George's, Middleſex.

At his houſe near Kingſton, Surrey, aged 83, of a paralytic ſtroke, Sir Thomas Kent.

In his 78th year, R. Udney, eſq. of Hertford-ſtreet, May Fair, a gentleman much diſtinguiſhed for his taſte in the fine arts.

Much regretted, Gabriel Leekey, eſq. many years a common-council-man, and deputy of the ward of Baſliſhaw.

In his 78th year, R. Many, eſq. of Hertford-ſtreet, May Fair.

— Cockburn, eſq. firſt Clerk of the Pay-office.

At Greenwich, aged 77, T. Dunnage, eſq.

J. Dulet, eſq. of Tottenham-court-road.

At Pyne's-houſe, in an advanced age, the Dowager Lady Northcote.

Aged 61, J. Shoolbred, eſq.

Of a paralytic ſtroke, Mrs M. Downing, of New-ſtreet, Covent Garden.

Mr. J. Cruikſhanks, merchant, and ſtock-broker, of Birchin-lane.

Mrs. Clithero of Boſton Houſe, Middleſex.

Aged 76, Mrs. Chant, of Mount-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

Aged 55, Mr. J. Foſſick, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

At Knightſbridge, aged 72, Mrs. L. Weedon, late of Little Eaſt Cheap.

J. Findlay, eſq. of Berners-ſtreet, late of the Bombay Medical Eſtabliſhment.

At Wandſworth, Mrs. Barlow.

At Camberwell, Mrs. A. Evans, relict of the late Mr. R. Evans, of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Mr. Earle, taylor and woollen-draper, formerly of Bermondſey-ſtreet. This gentleman was grandfather to the noted Miſs Robertſon, now a priſoner in the Fleet, and to whom, by a former will, he had bequeathed a property of 10,000l. but he has now left her only one ſhilling.

At Eſher, Surry, aged 72, Mr. W. Duckett, the ingenious inventor of the drill plough, and many other uſeful inſtruments of agriculture.

W. Raddiſh, eſq. of Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

Mrs. Rymer, of Cockſpur-ſtreet, Charing Croſs.

At Kennington, Mrs. Sherer, wife of Mr. J. Sherer, jun. wine-merchant, of Mark-lane.

A few days after Chriſtmas, at his reſidence in Albemarle-ſtreet, of an obſtruction, occaſioned by inflammation in the kidnies, John Ruſh, eſq. in the 51ſt year of his age. Mr. Ruſh, beſides holding his Commiſſion, as a ſurgeon in the guards, had for ſome years enjoyed the honourable poſt of Inſpector General of Regimental Hoſpitals, and was in the annual receipt from government, of nearly a thouſand pounds, which, with the emoluments of his profeſſion, as a ſurgeon, during twenty laborious years, had enabled him to accumulate nearly as many thouſand pounds. If it may with truth be aſſerted, that during the major part of this period, his economy kept pace equal with his exertions, it muſt yet be acknowledged to his honor, that he expended conſiderable ſums, in the ſupport and education of a large family of nephews and nieces, committed by providence to his charge, and to whom he was truly a father. Dying unmarried, he wiſhed his property to be equally divided amongſt his heirs, with the reſervation of a few trifling legacies, and an annuity of 100l. to a certain female friend, whoſe life has been harraſſed by a ſeverity and repetition of misfortune, which we look for only on the pages of romance. Mr. Ruſh, was the ſon of a jolly, fox-hunting, farmer, in the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk,

folk, who, ſacrificing every thing to his love of company, left his family, at his deceaſe, in a ſtate of abſolute want. There were two ſons, who experienced a fatherly care from their uncle, Mr. Cook, a ſurgeon, of Hartſtone, probably the place of their nativity. Roger, the elder, had the offer of being bred to the uncle's profeſſion, which he kindly relinquiſhed in favour of his younger brother, himſelf entering into the ſervice of Sir Charles Bunbury, in which he remained until his death, a period of near forty years. Mr. Roger Ruſh was well known as clerk of the courſe at Newmarket, and beloved by all, as a man of a moſt benevolent and friendly diſpoſition. At the expence of this good brother, the ſubject of the preſent memoir, was ſupported at the hoſpitals in London, in order to obtain the neceſſary qualifications as a ſurgeon, after having completed his apprenticeſhip. From the hoſpital Mr. Ruſh returned to the country, where he ſerved as an aſſiſtant ſeveral years, at Sibyl Hedingham, and Colcheſter, in Eſſex, and would doubtleſs have ſpent his days in the obſcurity which envelopes the life of a common country practitioner, but for the interventions of certain accidental circumſtances. Love had no little hand in his removal from Hedingham, and the tale would afford no trifling example of female caprice, and ſuperciliouſneſs; but to the advice of an intimate friend it was entirely owing (as Mr. Ruſh himſelf has often ſince acknowledged,) that he took that ſtep which led to reputation and fortune—going out to America with the army: yet his treatment of this friend after his elevation, and the eſtabliſhment of his fortune, is ſaid to have been ungenerous, and even harſh in the extreme, a fact totally irreconcileable with his general excellent character, and with the acknowledged deſerts of that friend in various ways. At the expence of his good brother, Mr. Ruſh was fitted out as a ſurgeons'-mate in the guards, an appointment moſt probably obtained for him, by Sir Charles Bunbury. On their arrival at New York, he was fortunate enough to be appointed to the ſurgeancy almoſt immediately, Mr. Smythers quitting the regiment with the view of ſettling in that city. From this period to his death, fortune ſeems never to have quitted this minion of her's, but to have attended him conſtantly with an open hand, or rather with a *carte blanche*, on which he had but to inſcribe whatever he deſired, of connection, of the power of pleaſing, or of profeſſional ſucceſs; and indeed, no ſmall ſhare of this was moſt juſtly merited, by an unwearied induſtry, and univerſal attention, on the part of Mr. Ruſh, who was equally beloved and reſpected by all ranks; who with the ſmalleſt poſſible ſacrifice to indolence or even repoſe, gave up every inſtant of his time to profeſſional, or convivial duties; for theſe laſt he was admirably calculated by nature, a gift, which, had he been habituated to reflection, he would have lamented, from the violent inroads thence made on his conſtitution. He continued in America, attached to the guards, throughout the war, and whilſt in a ſouthern province, had the opportunity of liſtening to a converſation of the utmoſt importance, managed with great heat between the parties. It involves the reputation of a diſtinguiſhed character, whoſe ſubſequent misfortune, it ſeems, was clearly and literally foretold. Ruſh, with a mind of a very common caſt, had a talent for obſervation, as well as imitation; he always ſpoke with the utmoſt contempt of the profeſſional abilities and moral character of another prominent perſonage, who laboured hard to impreſs the world with an exalted opinion of himſelf. After the concluſion of the American war, we find Mr. Ruſh ſettled as a ſurgeon, in lodgings, in Stafford-ſtreet, Bond-ſtreet; where he remained ſome years, practiſing the laudable virtues of induſtry and œconomy, to his very conſiderable emolument. His early practice, as may eaſily be conjectured, was chiefly among his brother officers, who had the moſt implicit reliance on his ſkill; and theſe being, many of them, men of rank, their favour and patronage, in proceſs of time, brought Mr. Ruſh ſo much into vogue, as a ſurgeon, that of late years, no profeſſional caſe, of any conſequence, occurred, to which he was not called. This reputation was farther ſtrengthened by ſignal good fortune in ſeveral caſes, wherein others of the profeſſion had not ſucceeded, which created a ſtrong attachment in the patients, and brought him very liberal remunerations. Previouſly to the departure of a noble marquis for India, it is believed his lordſhip made very advantageous offers to Mr. Ruſh, which however he thought proper to decline, on the ſtrength of that certain proſpect which fortune was opening to his view, in his native country. His chief preferment he probably owed to ſome member of the Royal Family, both his Royal Highneſs the Prince, and the Duke of York, being extremely partial to him, and entertaining an high opinion of his capacity and profeſſional experience. A certain French author remarks, "the commercial ſpirit is ſo univerſally predominant in England, that if a man do but poſſeſs property, he may always go to market for reputation, and ſuit himſelf; and that the liberty of the preſs, is more completely under the controul of the ariſtocracy of property, than of the Executive Government." It is fit we repel ſuch inſinuations in the moſt pointed and practical way; one mean to effect which is, by conferring on the public, the eminent advantage of a detail of impartial poſthumous characters, inſtead of indulging the partialities or intereſted views of a private circle, with unfounded and fulſome eulogiums. The life before us is a ſtriking example of the ſucceſs which may be expected from a ſedulous and appropriate application of talents,

lents,—from reducing the art of pleaſing to a regular ſyſtem, and from an ever vigilant attention to the *main chance*. Talents like theſe, in the moſt ordinary mind, with the aſſiſtance of thoſe turns of luck, which the vigilance of ſuch ſeldom fails to graſp, will ſecure the higheſt rank in any profeſſion, whilſt aukward and profound knowledge, and learned reſearch, are making their experiments amongſt the dregs of poverty. The ſubject of this memoir had ſurely the ſacred title to the honourable appellation of a thoroughly practiſed man, for with a mind totally unembarraſſed by learning or ſcience, he ſpent his whole life in the daily exerciſe of his profeſſion. The curious queſtions which he has been heard to aſk, led his hearers to a determination as to the extent of his medical knowledge; and his conduct, in his own caſe, was a convincing proof of the ſmall confidence he had in the utility of the profeſſion to which he belonged. There is no doubt but his abſolute refuſal of all medical aid was the immediate cauſe of his death, and that his conſtant and obſtinate rejection of the advice of his friends, and his habitual devotion at the ſhrine of Bacchus, laid the foundation of that diſeaſe, which was ſlowly, but ſurely, preparing his fate. His chief excellence as a ſurgeon, was ſuppoſed to lie in the treatment of gun-ſhot wounds; he ſeldom or never truſted himſelf in operations, a branch, which in his practice, he always committed to the ſkill of a particular friend: In his general practice, he ſeems ever to have adopted the moſt faſhionable and prevailing ſyſtem, and avoiding all queſtion or contention, to which he had the good ſenſe to perceive himſelf inadequate, he made no profeſſional enemies or opponent, all his brethren, as is the way of the world, being ready to worſhip the riſing ſun. Thus did this real man of the world ſucceed in pleaſing all mankind within his reach; and in attaining an equal rank with thoſe, who are moſt eminent for ſcience, without incurring the labour of learned reſearch.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Some conſiderable benefactions have been lately added to the funds of the ſociety called the "Schoolmaſters Aſſociation" for the counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Weſtmoreland, meeting at Newcaſtle, for the ſupport of widows, and ſuperannuated members, by a number of generous individuals; which, added to their own annual ſubſcriptions, affords a well grounded hope that it will at length arrive at ſuch a degree of ſtrength and ſtability, as to anſwer all the purpoſes of its original inſtitution.

Bills of mortality for Newcaſtle and Gateshead, for the year 1801:—

St. Nicholas, baptiſms, males 40, females 47, total 87. Burials, males 39, females 36, otal 75. Marriages 40.

All Saints, baptiſms, males 230, females 223, total 453. Burials, males, 70, females 73, total 143. Marriages 112.

St. Andrew's, baptiſms, males 43, females 52, total 95. Burials, males 43, females 55, total 98. Marriages 37.

St. John's, baptiſms, males 55, females 66, total 121. Burials, males 67, females 51, total 118. Marriages 69.

Gateſhead, baptiſms, males 104, females 82, total 186. Burials, males 176, females 163, total 339. Marriages 116.

Total, marriages 374, baptiſms 942, burials 773, excluſive of thoſe interred at the Ballaſt Hills, uſually eſtimated at about 500.

Mr. Greathead of South Shields, has been lately preſented with the honorary medal of the Royal Humane Society, for his ingenious and truly valuable invention of the Life Boat.

Married.] At Durham, F. Johnſon, eſq. of Gray's-inn, London, to Miſs Hetherington, daughter of R. Hetherington, eſq. of Tortola.

At Sunderland, Mr. Smith, lieut. of the Lancaſhire militia, to Miſs C. Calvert.—Mr. F. Holmes, muſician, to Miſs Martin.—Mr. Byers, to Miſs Lightley.—Mr. G. Harbottle, of Anick Grange, to Miſs A. Bell, of Hexham Abbey.—The Rev. J. Wright, diſſenting miniſter at Bewcaſtle, to Miſs Dodgſon, of Roantrees.

At Haydon Bridge, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, to Miſs Lowthian.

Mr. Sowerby, of Biſhopton, Durham, to Miſs Page, of Aycliffe.—Mr. T. Hepple, to Miſs A. Robſon, both of Blythe.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, in his 52d year, J. Silvertop, eſq. of Miniſter Acres, Durham.—In his 37th year, Mr. W. Tickle, clock and watch maker.—Mr. J. Neale, butcher.—In his 41ſt year, Mr. G. Tallentyre, merchant.—Aged 90, Mr. T. Bruce.—Mrs. Benſon, wife of Mr. J. Benſon, of the Roſe and Crown public houſe.—Mr. G. Walker, of the Grey-Horſe inn, Quay ſide.—After an illneſs of many

many years, Mr. T. Thompſon, formerly an eminent maſon, and who for a conſiderable time ſuperintended the ſtone work on the building of All Saints church.

On Thurſday the 14th inſtant, at Whitburn in the county of Durham, aged 81, Mr. John Watſon, a man who through a life of conſcientious and unremitting integrity, rendered exemplary by a pure and unoſtentatious piety, endeared himſelf to his connections, now left to mourn the loſs of an affectionate relative, a ſincere friend, and a good Chriſtian. By his ſubmiſſive and unrepining reſignation under the pains of a lingering diſſolution, he exhibited a bright pattern of the excellence and efficacy of the faith in which he lived and died.

Of a ſudden attack of the gout, aged 40, M. Hedley, eſq. ſheriff of the corporation.

At Sunderland Mrs. Hutton, relict of Mr. R. Hutton, fitter and ſhip owner.—Mrs. Hirſt, wife of Capt. G. Hirſt.

At Stockton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Tab. Proctor, a quaker, mother to Mr. J. Proctor, grocer.

At Alnwick, aged 49, Mr. R. Henderſon, grocer.

At North Shields, Mr. J. Dagleiſh, ſhipowner —Aged 26, Mrs. Robſon, wife of Mr. Robſon, maſter of North Shields poor houſe.

At South Shields, Mr. J. Storey, ſhip owner, of Whitby.—Mr. J. Wardle.

In his 72d year W. Ord, eſq. of Newborough lodge.

At Weſt Woodburn, in Northumberland, aged 97, Mr. T. Pigg, father of Mr. C. Pigg, ſurveyor, of Newcaſtle.

At How Paſley, near Hawick, Mr. W. Greeve.

At Hexham, Mr. R. Jefferſon, ſurgeon.

At Dublin, Mrs. Scott, mother of R. Scott, eſq. of Shinecliffe Hall, Durham.

At Crow Hall, near Newcaſtle, Miſs Hick, ſiſter in law to the late Dr. Hall, of Newcaſtle.—Mr. Wood, of Hagg Houſe, near Widdrington, Northumberland. — Mrs. A. Barker, of Bedale.

At Pyne's Houſe, in an advanced age, the Dowager Lady Northcote.

In the Iſland of Jamaica, Mr. W. Carr, ſon of the late Mr. W. Carr, of Newcaſtle.

At Walker, highly reſpected, Mr. J. Reed, pilot; going on board a ſhip, his foot unfortunately ſlipped, and falling into the Tyne, he was drowned. On the morning following his body was found floating upon the water. He had been formerly maſter of a veſſel that ſailed out of the port of Newcaſtle.

Mr. J. Hall, farmer, at Jeſmond, near Newcaſtle.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

State of the Whitehaven Diſpenſary, from the 2d of September to the 2d of December 1801: recommended and regiſtered 420; midwifery caſes 18; trivial incidents 801; total 1239. Previouſly admitted this year 1730; total 1969.—Total ſtate of the regiſters, cured 443, relieved 17, incurable 6, dead 13, remaining 111.

In Carliſle, for the year 1801, there were, at St. Mary's pariſh, chriſtenings 168; marriages 56; burials 134. At St. Cuthbert's, chriſtenings 110; marriages 30; burials 94.

At Kendal, from Dec. 31, 1800, to Dec. 31, 1801, there were 154 chriſtenings, 84 marriages, and 220 burials.

At Workington, in the courſe of the laſt year there were 184 baptiſms; 38 marriages; and 159 burials.

At Harrington 53 baptiſms; 9 marriages; and 31 burials.

Married.] At the Quakers Meeting Houſe, in Wigton, Mr. B. Smith, of Thirſk, Yorkſhire, to Miſs M. Harris, of Maryport.—Mr. Nicholſon, printer, in London, formerly of this county, to Miſs Morris, of Watford, Northamptonſhire.

Mr. T. Bowman, of Ellenborough, to Miſs M. Bowman, of Seaton.—Mr. Robinſon, mate of the ſhip Pallas, of Workington, to Miſs M. Bowman, ſiſter of the laſt mentioned lady.

In Carliſle, Mr. J. Andrew, ſpirit merchant, to Miſs B. Wilſon.

At Whitehaven, Mr. T. Biggs, exciſe officer, to Miſs Cook.

At Kirk Mallow church, Iſle of Man, J. Kelly, eſq. of Caſtletown, to Miſs F. Younger, of Whitehaven.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. A. Robinſon.

At Whitehaven, in his 64th year, Mr. W. Taylor, clockmaker.—In his 73d year, Mr. R. Croſsthwaite, maſon.—Mrs. R. Horne, widow.—Mrs. E. Wells, widow.

At Kendal, Mr. W. Bradburn, ſerjeant in the 3d regiment of dragoons.

At Workington Lodge, Miſs A. Hudſon.

At Cockermouth, aged 23, Miſs M. Brown, daughter of Mr. J. Brown, grocer.—Miſs Stubs, milliner.

At Penrith, Mrs. Thompſon, wife of Mr. J. Thompſon, manufacturer and a quaker.

At Norfolk, in Virginia, Mr. Turner, mate of the ſhip Leonard, of Whitehaven: Alſo Mr. J. Cowall, ſecond mate of the ſaid veſſel.—About 2 months ago, near Norfolk, in Virginia, (after an illneſs of only 3 days, of the yellow fever) Mr. D. Harris, maſter of the ſhip Chriſtian, of Maryport.

At Demeſnes, near Whitehaven, aged 65, Mrs. Smith.

At Lorton Hall, in this county, Mrs. Wilkinſon, relict of the late Capt. Wilkinſon, of the navy, who was loſt in the Ville de Paris.

At Cheſhunt College, Herts, Mrs. Nicholſon, wife of the Rev. Mr. Nicholſon, formerly of this county.

At Iſlington, Liverpool, in her 77th year, Mrs. M. Tyndall; many years a reſpectable inhabitant of Whitehaven.

At Milnthorp, Weſtmoreland, Mr. C. Pennington, twine manufacturer.

At Henſingham, aged 84, Mr. J. Southward, formerly of Egremont Town Head.

At Botcherby, near Carliſle, aged 80, Mr. W. Irwin, a quaker.

At Currick, near Carliſle, Mr. Carruthers, a quaker.

At Newbiggin, aged 62, Mr. J. Bond, of Gaitsgill.

At Cleator, aged 74, Mr. H. Plaſket — In her 88th year, Mrs. M. Stewart, of Annant.

At Selkirk, Scotland, Mr. J. Riddle, ſchoolmaſter.

At Broughton in Furneſs, in his 34th year, Mr. H. Harriſon, late of Whitehaven. —Mrs. Johnſon, of Plumtree hall, near Heverſham, Weſtmoreland.—Aged 47, Mr. J. Benn, of Heſtham Hall, near Bootle.

YORKSHIRE.

Bill of mortality for the pariſh of Sheffield, for the year 1801. Marriages 465, increaſed 83.—Baptiſms. 1482, decreaſed 96.—Burials 1177, decreaſed 276.

The preſent expenditure of the Leeds Benevolent Society amounts to about 30l. per week; a ſum much larger than is expended by any ſimilar inſtitution in the kingdom. Not a ſhilling of this ſum is expended without the moſt minute inveſtigation into the wants of the object, and every poſſible proof that ſuch object has no other means of obtaining relief.

The Dean of York has lately given the ſum of 100l. to be placed in the public funds, the intereſt ariſing from which is to be applied from time to time, towards the ſubſiſtence of the priſoners in Peter-priſon, in that city. Till now there was no fund from which the debtors or felons confined in that goal could claim any allowance.

Married] At Hull, Mr. G. Coulſon, merchant, to Miſs Kerr, daughter of the late E. Kerr, eſq.—A. Terry, eſq. merchant, to Miſs C. Jarratt.—Mr. J. Taylor, to Miſs Moſley, both of Huddersfield.—J. D. Aſhworth, eſq. of the Middle Temple, London, to Miſs Macaulay, of Clough Houſe, near Huddersfield.—Major Skelly, to Miſs Newſome, both of Richmond.—Mr. G. Hargreave, of Malham, in Craven, to Miſs B. Terry, of Wardale.—Mr. Woodcock, ſurgeon, of Hemſworth, near Doncaſter, to Miſs Epworth, of Worksop.—J. Rawlinſon, eſq. of Sheffield, to Miſs Maſon, daughter of the Rev. E. Maſon, of Weſt Retford.

At Fulham, T. Leaſon, eſq. of Beverley, to Miſs E. Green, late of Marybone New Road.

Mr. P. Liſter, cotton twiſt manufacturer, at Mitholme, to Miſs Foſter, of Hepſtonſtall.—Mr. A. Sutcliffe, cotton manufacturer, to Miſs M. Sutcliffe, both of Stansfield, near Halifax.—Mr. J. Riley, maſon, to Miſs H. Garſide, both of Soyland, near Rippenden. —Mr. Morton, of Shaws, near Maſham, to Miſs L. Strangeways, of Wells, near Bedale.

—Mr. H. Reader, mercer, &c. of Leeds, to Miſs Bulmer, of Bedale.

At Epworth, Mr. M. Raynes, merchant, of Hatton Garden, London, to Miſs Heaton.

At Sheffield, Mr. W. Marſden, to Miſs A. Twigg.—Mr. J. Mitchell, cornfactor, to Miſs H. Timm, both of Sheffield.—Mr. L. Ellis, ſilver plater, to Miſs E. Newbold—Mr. W. Petty, cutler, to Mrs. M. Woolhouſe, of the Ball public houſe.—Mr. T. Hall, of Wiſbeach, to Miſs Grainger, of Caſtle Howard.

Mr. M. Locke, law ſtationer, of York, to Miſs Hield, of Heſſay.—Mr. Clay, fuſtian manufacturer, of Mancheſter, to Miſs M. Wales, of Leeds.

At Duffield, Mr. W. Jarratt, jun. to Miſs Hall, formerly of Hull.—Mr. T. Toone, of Ravenfield, to Miſs Waſteneys, of Lamb-coat Grange, near Doncaſter.

At Helmſley, Mr. J. Fawcet, ſpirit merchant, to Miſs Pickering.—Mr. Sherwood, watch maker, &c. in Leeds, to Miſs Peacock, of York.

At Gretna Green, Mr. J. R. Barnes, of the Eaſt York Militia, to Miſs Robertſon, of Whitby.—Mr. Ledgard, to Mrs. Thompſon, widow, both of Mirfield.

At Hull, Mr. Sellers, grocer, to Miſs Lee.

At Whitby, Captain Thompſon, of the Eaſt York Militia, to Miſs Walker.

Died.] At Leeds, Mrs. Dickinſon, wife of Mr. J. Dickinſon, woolſtapler.—Miſs Dixon, ſiſter of Mr. J. Dixon, china man.—In his 25th year, Mr. J. A Coates, ſurgeon. In the faithful diſcharge of the humane duties of his profeſſion, he fell a victim to the contagious fever which now prevails in this town, and which he had taken in the abodes of miſery, being one of the medical gentlemen who viſit for the Benevolent Society.

In the prime of life Mr. J. Falſhaw, butcher.

At York, in his 43d year, Mr. G. Fowler, of the Star and Garter inn.—Mr. J. Smith, ſon of Mr. J. Smith, late of Halifax.—In his 43d year, Mr. J. Roſcoa.—Aged 84, Mrs. S. Grayſon, grand daughter to the late Mr. Alderman Cornwell.

At Halifax, Mr. Threlkell, merchant.—Mr. A. Mitchell, gardener.

At Sheffield, Mr. Greaves, merchant; of a moſt reſpectable and benevolent character, and a great friend to the poor.

Mrs. Reb. Hoyland.—Mr. J. Wilkinſon, gardiner.

At Scarborough, aged 70, Mr. R. Moody, ſhip builder, formerly of Stockwith.—Aged about 75, Mrs. Johnſon, widow of Mr. T. Johnſon. — Mrs. Stockdale, widow.—Aged about 60, Mr. W. Hall, common councilman.

At Hull, Mr. P. Wray. He attended divine ſervice on the forenoon of the day on which he died; finding himſelf ſeriouſly indiſpoſed, he ſuddenly left the church to return

return home, and expired juſt as he entered his houſe.

Aged 78, Mrs. P. Hammond.—Aged 82, Mrs. Crompton.—Aged 58, Mrs. Dunn, widow of the late Mr. E. Dunn, maſter mariner.—Aged 38, Mrs. Wray, wife of Captain Wray, of the ſhip Egginton.

At Sutton, near Hull, aged 85, Mrs. Roſs. Very ſuddenly, at Bilton, near Hull, aged 64, Mr. C. Rheam.

At Humbleton, Mrs. J. Walker.

At Patrington, Mr. H. Sayle, farmer, formerly of Halſham.—Mrs. Thackawray of the Green Dragon inn, Harrowgate.

At Headon, aged 76, Mrs. Jackſon, widow of the late Rev. T. Jackſon, of Burſtwick.—Very ſuddenly, aged 45, Mr. I. Newton, of Ayſlaby.

At Huddersfield, Mr. W. Lucas, timber-merchant.

At Houghton, near Market Weighton, the lady of P. Langdale, Eſq.

At Whixley-hall, near Boroughbridge, in his 79th year, Mr. C. Ellis.

At Pocklington, Col. O'Connor, of the regt. of Nottingham Fencibles.

Mr. W. Greaves, of Hebden-bridge, near Halifax.—Mr. J. Moore, jun. of Hipperholme, near Halifax. He had diligently applied himſelf for ſome time paſt to medical purſuits.

At the iſland of Madeira, on the 2d of December, aged 21, H. Frankland eſq. brother of Sir T. Frankland, bart. of Thirkleby, in this county.

Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. T. Cooper, of Spring Gardens, near Leeds.—Mr. J. Dalby, late of Samsmills, near Bradford.

At Harrowgate, Mrs. Thackwray, of the Green Dragon public houſe.

Aged 72, Mr. Burdett, of Thorp Arch, near Wetherby.

At Lewes, Mrs. Cooper, widow of the late Mr. J. Cooper, brandy merchant of Hull.

At Hornſea, in her 20th year, Miſs M. Cowling.—Aged 79, Mr. J. Johnſon, ſen. of Wilton.

At Beverley, Mr. E. Hobſon, of the Dog and Duck inn.—Mrs. Hunſley, wife of the late Mr. Hunſley, cabinet-maker, &c.

At Whitby, Mr. N. Tate, peruke-maker.—Mrs. Gowland.—Mrs. Slightholm, widow.

At Kerſall, in her 80th year, Mrs E. Byrom, daughter of the late Dr. Byrom, highly celebrated in his time as one of the writers in the Spectator.

At Knareſborough, Mrs. Tuton, mother to Mr. Tuton, merchant of Leeds.

Mrs. A. Wade, third daughter of the late B. Wade, eſq. of New Grange, near Leeds.

In Charles Town, North America, on the 6th of Oct. laſt, Mr. J Copley, ſon of the late Mr. W. Copley, of Hunſtill near Leeds.—Alſo, in the prime of life, of the yellow fever, Mr. J. Warham, ſon of Mr. T. Warham, ironmonger, of Leeds. Prior to his going abroad he had a lieutenancy in the 3d Weſt York militia.

Mrs. Smith, of Smithies mill, near Leeds.—Aged 83, Mrs. Greenwood, of Hanging Royd, near Halifax.—Mr. Bingley, of Leathley, near Otley; not Mrs. Bingley as erroneouſly ſtated in our laſt.

Captain Cambridge, maſter of the Graſshopper; a regular trading ſhip from Selby to Hull.—Mr. Kirby of Harewood, near Leeds. J Wilſon, eſq. a partner in the houſe of Coney and Co. Leadenhall ſtreet, London, merchants, and brother to Mr. B. Wilſon, of Spen-lane, near Leeds.—Aged 73, Mrs. Clarke, a maiden lady, of Charles Town near Wakefield.—Mr. J. Wilkinſon, a conſiderable clothier of Aunſlet, near Leeds.—Mrs. Rogers, of Beeſton, near Leeds.—Mr. G. Wood, merchant, of Leavergreave, earn Sheffield. He ſerved the office of Maſter Cutler for the diſtrict of Hallamſhire in 1792.—Mrs. Bramley, relict of the late Mr. T. Bramley, of Wyton, in Holderneſs, and third ſon of Mr. C. Bramley of Leeds.

Mrs. Cocker, of Hunlet, near Leeds.—In his 81ſt year, M. Wood, eſq. of Tingley Houſe, near Wakefield.

LANCASHIRE.

It is in agitation to convert and appropriate the preſent new market in Mancheſter, to the purpoſe of erecting warehouſes, on the ground it now occupies, and another ſcite has been lately provided in Deanſgate, for a market.

Married.] At Mancheſter, Mr. J. Fairfield, merchant, to Miſs M. Brandrith.—Mr. J. Poole, of Oldham, to Miſs E. Ogden.—Mr. J. Waller, to Miſs S. Downes.—Mr. W. Jackſon, to Miſs E. Hargreaves.—Mr. W. Heywood, corn-merchant, to Mrs. Joule, widow.

Mr. Clay, fuſtian-manufacturer, of Mancheſter, to Miſs M. Wales, of Leeds.

At Blackburn, Mr. Rhodes, to Miſs Hacking.—Mr. J. Janſon, commiſſion-merchant, to Miſs H. Wood, daughter of Mr. Wood, woollen-draper.

T. Gaſkill, eſq. of Tower Hill, near Macclesfield, to Miſs Slack, of Ardwick.—Mr. J. Glover, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs A. Sedgwick, late of Newton Heath and Moſley.—Mr. C. Robinſon, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Caldwell, of Whitley, near Warrington.—Mr. W. Kay, of Bury, to Miſs Lowder, daughter of J. Lowder, eſq. banker, of Bath.—R. T. Streatfield, eſq. of the Rocks, Suſſex, to Miſs Shuttleworth, of Barton Lodge, in this county.—Mr. J. Higſon, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Rigby, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. J. Rigby, of Swinton.—The Rev. J. Wright, rector of Billing, in Northamptonſhire, to Miſs Pemberton, daughter of the late Dr. Pemberton, of Warrington.—Mr. Runt, of Old Roan, near Liverpool, to Mrs. Stannanought, late of Knowſley.—Mr. Needham, of Holywell, to

Miſs E. Miles, daughter of Mr. Miles, attorney, of Liverpool.—G. Walker, eſq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Mrs. E. Bedford, relict of the late T. P. Bedford, eſq. merchant, of Liverpool.—Mr. Cragg, of Lowick Green, to Miſs Redhead, of Lowick Bridge, both near Ulverſtone.

At Liverpool, Mr. T. Bond, dealer in earthen-ware, to Miſs B. Fell, of Ulverſtone.

At Rochdale, Mr. Whittam, muſician, to Miſs M. Kinghamgum, druggiſt.

Died.] At Mancheſter, at an advanced age, Mrs. Willatt, formerly poſt-miſtreſs; a ſituation which ſhe filled to the entire ſatisfaction of the inhabitants of that very populous town.

At Salford, Mrs. Harrop.

At Liverpool, in his 31ſt year, Mr. W. Davies, merchant.—Captain W. Kean.—The Rev. H. Howſman, M. A. miniſter of St. Anne's-church.

At Lancaſter, aged 69, Mrs. Corney.—Mrs. Coward, relict of Mr. Coward, ſkinner, lately deceaſed.—Mrs. Stanwitz.

At Morland, aged 71, Mr. D. Armſtrong, a Quaker.

Aged 47, Mr. J. Walker; as an oratorio-chorus ſinger, equalled by few, and as a catch and glee ſinger, perhaps, ſurpaſſed by none, in this and the neighbouring counties.

At Preſton, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Crookhall, plumber and glazier; his remains were accompanied (by the Maſter, Wardens and a ſelect number of the Brethren of the lodge of Peace and Unity, No. 565, (of which the deceaſed was a reſpectable member) to the place of family interment at Kirkham, where a ſolemn dirge or anthem, prepared for the occaſion by Mr. Knipe, organiſt of that church, was performed, with all due fraternal honours.

Mrs. E. Hornby. A reſpectable property had been bequeathed to her, during life, by a friendly miſtreſs, the late Mrs. Parker, for her attention and faithful ſervices.

At Warrington, ſuddenly, Mr. P. Wild, ſilverſmith.—Mr. M. Williams; much reſpected by a numerous acquaintance, as a great genius in the occupation of a floriſt.

Miſs Ewings, eldeſt daughter of Mrs. Ewings.

At Preſcot, Mr. J. Houghton.

At Kirkby Stephen, in the prime of life, Mrs. Richardſon, wife of Mr. Richardſon, attorney.

The Rev. Mr. Pearſon, of Killington, near Kirkby Lonſdale.

Mr. R. Hall, of Skerton, near Lancaſter; he had been at church in the morning of the day on which he died; ſoon after he returned, he complained of being unwell, and died in the ſpace of about half an hour.

In her 91ſt year, Mrs. Stainley, relict of the late Mr. P. Stainley, cuſtom-houſe-officer at Hoylake.

At Fairhurſt Hall, near Wigan, Mr. J. Bennett, brewer, of Liverpool.

In Whiteley Dale, near Rochdale, in his 98th year, Mr. J. Fielding; he has left a brother aged 96, and a ſiſter in her 93d year. Four years ſince another ſiſter died, aged 96, and their father, Nicholas Fielding, died in his 101ſt year. The father and his four ſons have all been employed as ſhepherds.

Mrs. Greaves, widow, of Millbank, near Warrington.—Mr. A. Watſon, of Longſight; a liberal benefactor to the poor of that neighbourhood.—The Rev. Mr. Fell, of Cark, near Cartmel.—Mr. W. Threlſhall, late maſter of the ſchooner Alliance, in the Liverpool trade from the port of Lancaſter.

At Low Houſe, in Brackenthwaite, aged 28, the Rev. J. Wood.

Aged 75, Mr. W. Buddicom, many years commander of veſſels employed in the Mediterranean and American trades, and father of Mr. R. Buddicom, of Liverpool, ſurgeon and ſenior member of the Marine Society.

Aged 82, Mrs. Roſe, of Everton, near Liverpool.

At Leigh, ſuddenly, Mr. R. Hill, late a manufacturer of earthen-ware, near Preſcott.

Mrs. Copeſtick, of Caton, near Lancaſter.

Aged 65, Mr. Evenſcroſs, ſhoemaker, of Bolton by the Sands, near Lancaſter.

At Ribbleton, near Preſton, in the prime of life, Mr. H. Brewer; his death was occaſioned by a mortification in his leg, which he had unfortunately diſlocated a few weeks ago.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. Bennet, ſurgeon, to Miſs Jones, daughter of Mr. Alderman Jones.—Mr J. Hope, hat-manufacturer, of Stockport, to Miſs Wrench, of Huntington, near Cheſter.

Mr. Caſe, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Holt, of Cheſter.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mrs. Frodſham, mother of Mrs. Colton, perfumer.—Aged 75, Mrs. A. Wilcox, mother of Mr. T. Wilcox, merchant, of Bread-ſtreet Hill, London.—Aged 83, Mr. E. Boden, bricklayer.

At Stockport, Mr. G. Brown; a young man much reſpected. His death was occaſioned by an unfortunate fall from his horſe, as he was travelling from Mancheſter to Stockport: the roads were, at that time, very much frozen, and his horſe had not been properly ſhod for the purpoſe.

Aged 89, Mrs. S. Newnham, of Boughton.

At Northwich, Mr. Saxon, grocer, &c.—Mrs. Wright, of the Red Lion public-houſe, Chriſleton.

At the Hough, the Rev. J. Swinnerton, vicar of Wybunſbury.—Mr. J. Maddox, of Shorley Green, near Hope, Flintſhire.—Aged 90, Mrs. Clubbe, of New Hall.—Mr. Golborne, of Cheaveley, near Cheſter.

At Lenton, near Nottingham, the Rev. R. Lord, formerly of Knutsford, in this county.

At Lymm, aged 75, Mr. W. Wilſon.

At

At the Roſſet, near Cheſter, at the very advanced age of 107, Mrs. M. Nicholas; ſhe had enjoyed a good ſtate of health till within a few days previous to her death.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Aſhbourne, Dr. Pennington, of Nottingham, to Miſs Hayne, daughter of the late R. Hayne, eſq. of Aſhbourne Green.

Mr. Palmer, of Belper, to Miſs M. Walker, of South Wingfield Park.

At Gloſſop, Mr. J. Bennett, to Miſs D. Dearnally, both of Simondley.

At Newton Solney, Mr. P. Payne, to Mrs. Oldacres.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. C. Smith, keeper of the Borough Jail.—Aged 42, Mrs. Akers, wife of Mr. J. Akers, watch-maker.—Aged 22, Mr. S. Smith, clerk to Meſſrs. Evans, bankers.

At Aſhbourne, R. Longdon, eſq. juſtice of the peace for this county.

L. Foſbrooke, eſq. of Cheſter, and formerly of Shardlow, in this county.

Lately, at Exeter, Mrs. Clarke, wife of J. H. P. Clarke, eſq. of Sutton Hall, near Cheſterfield; this lady was univerſally regretted as a ſincere Chriſtian and friend to the poor.

Aged 65, ſuddenly, Mr. Tomlinſon, of Sudbury.

At Quorndon, aged 29, Mr. J. A. Killet, ſon of the late Mr. M. Killet, of Derby.

Mr. R. Rogers, of Mappleton; he was returning from Yoxall, at night, and loſing his way on Needwood Foreſt, he was unfortunately thrown from his horſe into a pit, where he was found dead, on the following morning.

LEICESTSHIRE.

The Committee for conducting the concerns of the Aſhby-de-la-Zouch Canal Company, have lately informed the public, by advertiſement in the Leiceſter Journal, that the rail-ways intended to effect complete communications, between the lime-works at Ticknell and Cloud-hill, and the canal at Willeſley, will be opened for the purpoſes of trade, on or before the firſt of May next.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. T. Mitchell, wool-ſtapler, to Miſs M. Leeſon.—Mr. Johnſon, to Miſs Robinſon.

The Rev. J. Pigott, vicar of Great Wigſtone, to Mrs. Newnham, of Alderſhot Lodge, Hants.

At Bury, Lieut. Hands, of the Leiceſter Militia, to Miſs Moyle, late of Harleſtone, Norfolk.

Mr. Hickling, grocer, of Waltham, to Miſs Marſhall, only daughter of Mr. Marſhall, grocer, of Buckminſter.

Died.] At Loughborough, of an apoplectic fit, much reſpected, Mr. Leather, formerly maſter of the Crown inn.

At Great Wigſton, Mrs. Ward; and on the following day her huſband, Mr. W. Ward; juſtly eſteemed for his integrity and uprightneſs of character and conduct, both as a man and as a Chriſtian. Neither of them was more than 60 years of age, and they were both interred in the ſame grave.

Aged 37, Mr. M. Cartwright, a reſpectable farmer of Odeby.

At Nether Broughton, aged 32, Mrs. Mann.

At Enderby, aged 77, Mr. S. Margetts.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Litchfield, Mr. Bladon, miller, of Bardon, to Miſs Ball.

Mr. Green, of Chillington, in this county, to Miſs Taylor, of Tibberton, Shropſhire.

At Pipe Ridware, Mr. S. Hodgkinſon, to Miſs M. Cottrell.—T. Murcott, eſq. of Harts Hill-houſe, Stoke-upon-Trent, to Miſs M. Yates, of Bordeſley.

Died.] At Stone, aged 72, Mr. S. Handley.

W. Haſſels, eſq. banker, of Newcaſtle-under-Lyne.

At the Infantry-barracks at Windſor, Lieut. J. Stark, of the Staffordſhire Militia; alſo, at Windſor, lately, Enſign B. Woolrich, of the ſame militia.

At Burſlam, Mrs. Poole.

At Tamworth, J. Willington, eſq.; a man univerſally reſpected for his ſincerity and benevolence of heart.

At Walſall, Mrs. Griffin, wife of Mr. Griffin, proprietor of the Walſall lime-works.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married] At King's Norton, Mr. J. Maddock Gill, 2d ſon of the late T. Gill, eſq. to Miſs M. Homer, youngeſt daughter of H. Homer, eſq. of Balſall-heath.

J. Fullerton, eſq. of Barton-houſe, to Miſs L. Townſend, 4th daughter of G. Townſend, eſq. of Honington-hall.

At Coventry, Mr. W. Hawkes, ſilkman, to Mrs. Bucknall.

The Rev. W. R. Norton, vicar of Poleſworth, to Miſs Deſter, of Bramcote.—Mr. W. March, factor, of Birmingham, to Miſs E. Haſſall, of Bewdley, Worceſter.—Mr. Doncs, of Aſton, near Birmingham, to Miſs Batte, of Great Barr.

At Birmingham, Mr. J. Lawrence, to Miſs Hobſon.—Mr. G. Patterſon, organiſt, of Sutton, to Miſs M. Pickering.—Mr. H. Pritchett, to Miſs S. Turner.—Mr. C. Henley, to Miſs E. Deſter, 3d daughter of W. Deſter, eſq. of Ediſon-houſe.—Mr. J. B. Hunts, to Miſs Keighley.—Mr. Wright, to Miſs Tyndall.—Mr. Pugh, of London, to Miſs M. Hawkins.

Mr. Court, of Redditch, to Miſs Haywood, of Hanbury.

J. Rabone, eſq. of Snitterfield, to Mrs. Barbor, of Summer Hill, neat Birmingham.

At Aſton, Mr. J. Rogers, to Mrs. Sanſom.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Whittal.—Mr. J. Faukener, of the Marine public-houſe.—Aged 70, Mr. Hawthorne, wood-turner.

—Mr. J. Smith, broker.—Mrs. Dyas, relict of Mr. J. Dyas, formerly a ſpur-maker.—After a ſhort illneſs, aged 101, Mr. A. Spozzi, father of the late Mr. C. Spozzi.—Mr. S. Tilt.

Mr. S. Brooke, ſen. for the laſt twenty years acting clerk of St. Martin's pariſh; univerſally reſpected and beloved as an honeſt man, and punctual in the diſcharge of his official duties.

At Coventry, Mrs. Harper, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Harper.—Mr. Foden, wine-merchant.—Mr. W Stephens, of the New Inn tavern.—Mrs. Riley, wife of Mr. Riley, ſilk-dyer.

At Kidderminſter, Mrs. Orton, of the Bell inn.—Aged 75, Mr. W. Davies.

Miſs Jefferies, of Blakehouſe, near Kidderminſter.

In her 103d year, Mrs. M. Croſs, of Stareton; ſhe retained the uſe of her faculties till Chriſtmas-day laſt.

At Moore Green, near Birmingham, much reſpected, Mr. T. Aris Pearſon, many years ſole proprietor of the Birmingham Gazette.

At Liſbon, Mr. W. Coleſby, late of Birmingham.

At King's Norton, Mr. J. Pritchard.

Aged 82, Mrs. Hurleſtone, late of the Woodhouſes.

Mrs. Mitchell, of Hall Green Hall, near Birmingham.

Aged 85, Mr. J. Hunt, of Londonderry, near Smethwick.

SHROPSHIRE.

Singular Increaſe.—The proprietor of eſtate at Cheſterton, near Bridgnorth, in 1763, planted a number of poplar-trees on ſome moiſt land, one of which was lately cut down, and found to contain fifty-five feet of good timber, worth one ſhilling per foot. This tree appears to have increaſed nearly one foot and a half of ſolid timber annually!

Married.] At Hodnett, G. Walker, eſq. of the King's Remembrancer's Office, to Mrs. Bedford.—Mr. Edwards, maltſter, of Elleſmere, to Miſs M. Jones, of Ruthin.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. J. Norton, to Miſs E. Carter.—Mr. Stevenſon, cabinet-maker, to Mrs. Nickleſs, of the Plough public-houſe.—Mr. R. W. Wellings, of Wenlocks Walton, to Miſs M. Lloyd, of Broſeley.

At Madeley, Mr. J. Emery, of the Iron-bridge, to Miſs A. Parker, of Madeley Wood.

In the Iſle of Angleſea, Mr. J. Roberts, tanner, of Llanerchymydd, to Miſs Williams, eldeſt daughter of D. Williams, eſq. of Maengwyn.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Crocket, widow of the late Mr. Crockett, ſadler.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Brown, mercer.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Nickſon, wife of Mr. J. Nickſon, cheeſemonger.—Mr. J. Alkinſon, bucher.

At Wellington, Mr. Shillitoe, of the Raven-inn.—In her 79th year, Mrs. Ford.—Mrs. Newnham, widow of the late Mr. Newnham, of Highfields, near Wem.

At Elleſmere, aged 67, Rear-admiral William Hay; endeared to a large circle of reſpectable friends for his judicious liberality, and uniform good conduct.

Mrs. Wilſon, of Cockſhut, only daughter of Mrs. Finch, of Meadow Place, near Shrewſbury.—Mrs. Kent, of Leaton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Garlick, of Suckley, to Miſs Morton, of Nether Howſell, in the pariſh of Leigh.—J. Pardoe, eſq. of Bewdley, to Miſs Grainger, of Worceſter.—Mr. Court, of Redditch, to Miſs Haywood, of Hanbury.

Died.] At Worceſter, aged 73, Mrs. H. Skinner, relict of the late Mr. T. Skinner, glover.—Mrs. E. Peechey.

In her 36th year, Miſs J. Wilkes, of Blockley.

At Stourbridge, in his 80th year, W. Phillips, eſq. juſtice of peace, and deputy-lieutenant of the county.

At Bewdley, aged 66, Mrs. Probart.

At Fecklinham, Mr. T. Beach Eades, attorney.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

An extenſive edifice has been lately erected at Hereford, appropriated to the humane purpoſe of receiving perſons labouring under the heavy affliction of inſanity. This charitable inſtitution has been lately opened, and, although from the peculiar preſſure of the times, the voluntary donations are not adequate to its ſupport, on the liberal footing originally intended, yet, to enſure a conſiderable part of its benefit to the public, the eſtabliſhment is now placed on a reſpectable baſis, on terms adapted to the circumſtances of the patient, and the malignity of the diſorder, under the conſtant ſuperintendance of a phyſician, ſurgeon, and experienced aſſiſtants. An advertiſement in the Hereford Journal further announces, that this aſylum embraces many advantages not common to inſtitutions of this kind.

Married.] In London, R. Biddulph, eſq. M. P. for this county, to Miſs Middleton, of Chirk Caſtle, Denbigh.

At Hereford, Mr. B. Coates, attorney, of Leominſter, to Miſs Colbatch.—Mr. T. Powell, of Monmouth, to Miſs G. Gratiana Griffiths, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Griffiths, proctor.—Mr. T. Downes, attorney, to Miſs Johnſon, of Norton Brook.

Died.] At Hereford, in the prime of life, Mr. E. Davies, eldeſt ſon of Mrs. Davies, of the Green Dragon inn.

At Stretton, near Hereford, in his 63d year, Mr. T. Farrington.—At Goodrich, Mr. E. Gardiner.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A ſubſcription has been lately commenced in this county, patronized by a number of noblemen and principal gentlemen, for preſenting

ſenting Dr. Jenner with a piece of plate, as a teſtimony of gratitude and reſpect for his invaluable diſcovery of the vaccine-inoculation. The ſubſcription already exceeds the ſum of 300l.

Married.] Mr. T. Barnard, tanner, of Frampton-upon-Severn, to Miſs Clutterbuck, of King's Stanley.

At Coleford, Mr. E. Griffiths, late of Monmouth, to Miſs M. Jones, of Staunton.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mrs. Haviland, of the Horſe and Groom public-houſe.

Aged 85, Mrs. S. Murcutt; her loſs will be particularly felt by her poor neighbours, to whom ſhe was ever ready to extend relief.

At Cheltenham, Mr. T. Keyte, a reſpectable tradeſman, and much lamented as an honeſt man, and good neighbour.

Mrs. Moreau, widow of S. Moreau, eſq. maſter of the ceremonies, lately deceaſed; her death was occaſioned by the circumſtance of her cloaths caſually taking fire, when ſhe was dreadfully burned before any aſſiſtance could be procured. Few women bore a more excellent character.

In his 19th year, Mr. G. Knowles, of Newnham.

At London, aged 62, Mr. J. Rugg, an eminent dyer, of Wotton-under-edge, in this county. The evening before his death, he was ſeized with an apoplectic fit whilſt in the Rev. Mr. Rowland Hill's Chapel, Surrey-road.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Some of the waſte and common lands about Whitchurch, in this county, which were lately incloſed, are now letting at 50s. an acre! The circumſtance of partial incloſures (and even a general one, if ſuch a meaſure could at all be rendered feaſible) muſt, no doubt, prove ultimately beneficial to the community, whatever may be the immediate conſequence.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr T. Hewlett, to Miſs C. Cook.—Mr. T. Hudſon, jun. to Miſs E. Tuſtin, both of Coombe.

At Cowley, Mr. J. Hurſt, to Miſs S. White.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 100 years, Mrs. Cantwell.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Beſt, of the Croſs Keys public-houſe.—Aged 65, in a fit of apoplexy, Mrs. M. Rogers, wife of Mr. F. Rogers, taylor.—Aged 66, Mr. Southby, coachmaker.

At the late Alderman Tawney's Almshouſes, aged 76, Mr. J. Winſlow, many years porter of Worceſter College.

At Buckland, aged 38, the Rev. J. Hurdis, D. D. of Magdalen College, Oxford, and profeſſor of poetry in the univerſity.

At Minſter Lovell, aged 69, Mr. T. Green, an opulent farmer.—Mrs. A. Jones, of Stadhampton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The firſt prize of 40l. founded by the late Rev. John Hulſe, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, for the beſt Diſſertation, in the Engliſh language, on the Evidences of the Chriſtian Religion, has been lately adjudged to Mr. John Bird Summer, fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and aſſiſtant-maſter at Eton.

Married.] At Wiſbeach, Mr. J. Dawſon, grocer, to Miſs Dawbarn.—Mr. J. Merry, carpenter, of Orwell, to Miſs H. Dowing, of Arrington.—Mr. R. Chettleburgh, haberdaſher, of Norwich, to Miſs S. Wagſtaff, of Cambridge.—Mr. Safford, whiteſmith, to Miſs Daintry.—Mr. Moſs, ſteward and gardener to T. Panton, eſq. to Miſs Bird, both of Newmarket.

At Whittleſea, in the Iſle of Ely, Mr. G. Bowker, of Water Newton, near Stamford, to Miſs J. Aveling.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 88, Mr. H. Gee, father of Mr. R. Gee, attorney, and many years clerk to the board of conſervators of the river Cam.

At Newmarket, Mr. T. May, many years carpenter to his Majeſty.

At Stretham, near Ely, the Rev. J. Swaine, rector, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the Iſle of Ely; he was formerly of Peter Houſe, Cambridge, and proceeded B. A. in 1777, and M. A. in 1780.

At Mildenhall, in an advanced age, Mrs. Arthy, mother of Mr. J. Arthy, of Ineham.

The Rev. J. Clendon, M. A. vicar of Brompton Regis, Somerſet, and formerly fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge; he proceeded B. A. in 1744, and M. A. in 1748. The living is in the gift of that ſociety.

At Soham, Mr. J. Euen, grocer and draper.

At Chelſea, London, Miſs Ruſt, eldeſt daughter of J. Ruſt, eſq. of Granſden.

At Freckenham, near Newmarket, Mrs. Bates, wife of the Rev. Dr. Bates, rector.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. J. Tenn, to Mrs. A. Piggen, of Forncett.—Mr. T. Booth, printer, to Miſs S. Riſing.—Mr. S. Cuſhing, to Miſs M. Wright.—Mr. Haſting, to Miſs Moneyment.

Mr. J. Colman, ſhoemaker, of Mulbarton, to Miſs A. Wilkins, late of Wymondham.—The Rev. S. Cook, of Aylſham, to Miſs M. Atkinſon, of Walcot.—J. Reeve, eſq. of Haleſworth, Suffolk, to Miſs Ganning, of Norwich.

Mr. B. Auſton, of Aylſham, to Miſs Jackell, of Haydon.

In London, G. L. Van Heythuyſen, eſq. of the Six Clerks Office, to Miſs N. Holte, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Holte, rector of North Repps, in this county.—Mr. W. Wright, clock-maker, &c. of Kirby-ſtreet, Hatton

Hatton Garden, London, to Miſs Head, of the Crown inn, Downham Market.

Mr. C. Kerry, wheelwright, of Diſs, to Miſs Wragg, eldeſt daughter of Mr. J. Wragg, farmer, at Winfarthing.

Mr. Windett, grocer, of Norwich, to Miſs Blake, of Channouz Hall, in Tibenham.

Died.] At Norwich, in his 34th year, Mr. R. Preſt, baker.—In her 76th year, Mrs. E. Stringer.—Aged 77, Mrs. F. Robertſon.—Mrs. E. Newton, aunt to the Rev. J. W. Newton, one of the minor-canons of the cathedral.

At Yarmouth, in her 62d year, Mrs. Tolver.

At Eaſt Dereham, aged 71, Mrs. Beck, relict of the late W. Beck, of Eaſt Bradenham.

In his 38th year, Mr. G. Wigg, farmer, of Acle; generally regretted by his friends, acquaintance, and ſervants, for the goodneſs of his character; being warm and ſincere in friendſhip, a pleaſing companion, and a kind and indulgent parent and maſter. In ſhort, no man ever poſſeſſed a more generous mind.

At North Walſham, aged 77, Mr. J. Grimes; who in the courſe of ſix years had three weddings, ſix births, ſix burials, and lately buried his 6th wife.

At Stokeſby, in his 67th year, R. Ellis, gent. of South Repps.—Aged 70, Mrs. S. Ladell, of Rackheath.

In the 26th year of his age, the Rev. Edward Twells, A. B. of Caſton, near Watton, in this county. He finiſhed his education at Bennet College, Cambridge; and took orders at the uſual time. From the very beginning of his ſhort career, to the period when through illneſs he was obliged to relinquiſh the care of his churches, he ceaſed not to perform all the cuſtomary duties with uncommon zeal and fidelity; but thinking much more was required of a Miniſter than what is now deemed ſufficient, he almoſt daily walked to his pariſh, two miles diſtant from his reſidence, to ſuperintend a ſchool he had there eſtabliſhed, to viſit the ſick, and to adminiſter thoſe pecuniary and ſpiritual comforts which were in his power. In Lent he regularly read the Prayers on Wedneſdays and Fridays, (a practice peculiarly ſingular in villages in this county) at one or other of his churches; and alſo on Saint's days. By his exertions, the manners and morals of his people aſſumed a very different caſt to what they were previous to his miniſtry; and he has been heard to ſay, with great ſatisfaction, that few churches in the neighbourhood could boaſt ſo large and ſo attentive a congregation as his. Out of an income, which did not amount to 80l. per annum, he managed to maintain himſelf and a ſervant, to defray the expences of his Sunday ſchool, to diſtribute Bibles, Prayer Books, and Religious Tracts, and to beſtow ſmall ſums upon the needy. In fine, he devoted himſelf wholly to the duties of his momentous office; in the anxious diſcharge of which, his naturally infirm conſtitution was intirely broken: and after lingering near half a year, he expired with the conſcious ſatisfaction of having done his beſt; and with the firm hope of obtaining that reward promiſed to thoſe who lead a godly life.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. C. Moor, attorney, of Woodbridge, to Miſs C. M. Fulcher, of Ipſwich.—Mr. G. Mabſon, of Pakefield, to Miſs Utton, of Giſleham.—D. Curling, eſq. of the Cuſtom Houſe, London, to Miſs Collett, daughter of Mr. C. Collett, banker, of Woodbridge.

Mr. S. Gill, ſhoemaker, to Miſs King, both of Ipſwich.—Mr. Gay, jun. of Lavenham, to Miſs Rice, daughter of Mr. Rice, dyer, of Ipſwich.—Mr. J. Fiſk, taylor, to Miſs E. Harrington, both of Hacheſton.—Mr. Giles, of the Bell public-houſe, Woodbridge, to Mrs. Dixon, of Ipſwich.—Mr. W. Dowman, to Miſs Froſt, daughter of Mr. Froſt, of the Poſt-office, Sudbury.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. Clarke, corn-dealer.—Mr. Knock, pork-butcher.

At Ipſwich, aged 71, Mr. Cage, formerly a farmer.

At Naſton, aged 55, Mr. Ruſh, merchant.

At Woodbridge, aged 87, Mr. R. Turner.—In her 18th year, after three days illneſs, Miſs M. A. Fiſh, of Willingham Hall.—J. Denny, jun. eſq. of Eye Abbey, one of the bailiffs of that corporation.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. Rogers, crape-maker.—Nearly 90 years of age, Mrs. Gilbert, widow, of Hundon.—Mrs. Johnſon, wife of Mr. J. Johnſon, auctioneer, of Long Kelford.—Mrs. Doe, late of the Four Elms Farm, Stoneham Parva.—Mr. W. Adams, farmer, at Eaſton, near Southwold.

At Buckenham houſe, near Brandon, Mrs. Simpſom, wife of Mr. Simpſon, ſteward to the Rt. Hon. Lord Petre.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Gooden, of Manningtree, to Miſs Kingſbury, of Statton.—Mr. B. Palmer, of Athingdon, to Miſs A. Coote, of Eaſt Haningfield.

At Stock, T. White, eſq. of the Temple, London, to Miſs C. Richardſon, of Stock Houſe.—R. J. J. Lacy, eſq. of the royal regiment of Artillery, to Miſs L. Richardſon, alſo of Stock Houſe.

At Great Waltham, R. J. Jones, officer of exciſe, to Miſs E. Perry, of Widdington, near Saffron Walden.

At Bradwell, near the ſea, R. Willes, eſq. to Miſs Laver, of Steeple.—Mr. Gardiner, ſilverſmith, of London, to Miſs Spinks, of Rayleigh.

At

At Beckingham, Mr. J. Beckley, to Miſs H. Wakeling.—Mr. W. Beaumont, jun. of South Mill, near Biſhop-Stortford, to Miſs E. Shuttleworth, late of Purleigh Barnes.—Mr. C. Goodrich, to Miſs Cullum, both of Stanningfield.—Mr. J. H. Riley, of Sudbury, to Miſs Skidmore, late of Harwich.

Died.] At Chelmsford, the Rev. T. Till, curate of Thaxted.—Mr. G. Dixon, formerly of the King's Head inn.—Mrs. Pirſon, wife of Mr. Pirſon, fellmonger.

At Colcheſter, Mr. A. Carter, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. A. Carter, miller.

Mrs. Merryon, widow, of Danbury.

Mr. W. Wood; alſo Miſs Barnard, both of Heybridge.

At Bocking, at an advanced age, the Rev. N. Wakeham, D. D. and rector; highly reſpected for his placid manners, and his exemplary and conciliating conduct, in the arduous ſituations of miniſter, magiſtrate, and parent.

At Wanſtead, aged 72, C. T. Coggan, eſq. of the Eaſt India Houſe.

At Biſhop-Stortford, in his 78th year, and the 55th of his miniſtry, which he had executed, in the moſt exemplary manner, among a reſpectable ſociety of proteſtant diſſenters, the Rev. J. Angus.

At Romford, Mr. Carder, brewer.

Mr. J. Parle, farmer, of Hornchurch.

At Royſton, Herts, in his 78th year, Mr. E. Bayley.—Alſo, in her 32 year, Mrs. Graygooſe, wife of Mr. E. Graygooſe, farmer and ſhopkeeper.

In his 78th year, J. Cooke, eſq. of Sible Hedingham.

At Witham, Mr. T. Norden.

At Lambeth, in her 83d year, Mrs. Howe, relict of the Rev. S. Howe, rector of Weſt and South Hanningfield.

KENT.

State of the Patients at the Kent and Canterbury Hoſpital, from the 31ſt of December, 1800, to the 31ſt of December, 1801.

In-patients remaining in the Houſe, Dec. 31, 1801	31
Admitted ſince	191
Total	222
Diſcharged.	
Cured	80
Received benefit	12
Made out-patients	79
Received no benefit	7
For irregularity	6
Dead	18
In the Houſe	26
Total	222
Out-patients, remaining on the books, Dec. 31, 1800	80
Admitted ſince	303
Total	383
Diſcharged.	
Cured	152
Received benefit	19
Made Inn-patients	66
Received no benefit	6
For non attendance	19
Dead	32
On the books	89
Total	383
Total of In and Out Patients admitted this years	605

General State of the Patients from the firſt inſtitution of this Charity, April 26, 1793, to Dec. 31, 1801.

In Patients admitted	1274
Diſcharged.	
Cured	527
Received benefit	129
Made Out Patients	421
Received no benefit	46
For irregularity	3
Died	122
Remaining in the Houſe	26
Total	1274
Out Patients admitted	1558
Diſcharged.	
Cured	687
Received benefit	164
Made in-patients	310
Received no benefit	45
For non-attendance	120
Dead	144
Remaining on the books	88
Total	1558
Grand total of in and out-patients, admitted ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of the Charity.	2832
Remaining under cure	144

Married.] At Footſcray, D. Mackrod, eſq. of Geanies, to Mrs. Mackenſie, widow, of Cromarty, North Britain.

At Maidſtone, Mr. Walker, linen draper, of Gracechurch-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Fowle, of Fant.

Mr. J. M. Berry, of the theatre, Rocheſter, to Miſs A. Anſten, of Tunbridge Wells.

At Chatham, Lieut. W. Taylor, of the marines, to Miſs E. Bugere, of North-fleet.

Mr. G. Blaſkley, of Biſhopſgate ſtreet, London, to Miſs Walter, of Crayford.

At Tenterden, W. Curtis, eſq. to Miſs Treſs.

At Sandurch, Mr. B. Denne, hair dreſſer, to Miſs A. Adams.

Mr. Wyborn, ſchool maſter, of Littlebourne, to Miſs Oldfield, of Wingham.—Mr. T. Spurgen, of Ramſgate, to Miſs Walker, of Tunſtall.—Mr. W. Whitfield, ſurgeon, both of Aſhford, to Miſs M. Creed.—Mr. H. Ruſſell, of Maidſtone, to Miſs M. Mantell, of Tenterden.

At Chatham, Mr. J. Troy, diſtiller, &c.

At Margate, Mr. J. Lyon, plumber, &c.

At Ramſgate, Mrs. C. Rowland, wife of Mr. J. Rowland, carpenter.

In Longport, at an advanced age, Mrs. Crowther.

At Malling, Mr. J. Half head, late of Rocheſter.

At Little Buckland Farm, near Maidſtone, Mr. Andrews.

Mrs. Johnſon, of Doddington.

At Walmer, in her 76th year, Mrs. C. Drake Brockman, widow.

At Northiam, in Suſſex, the Rev. S. Barrett, A. M. many years rector of Hothfield, in this county.

At Deptford, in her nineteenth year, Miſs C. Coveney.

Died. At Canterbury, Quarter-maſter Cox, of the 1ſt regiment of Royal Dragoons; his death was occaſioned by an improper uſe of opium.—Aged 57, Mrs. A. Friend, widow of the late Mr. J. Friend, taylor.—Mrs. Harriſon, widow.—Aged 28, Mrs. Devers.——Mr. S. Browne, fiſhmonger.—Mr. Jennings, butcher.—In her 81ſt year, Mrs. E. Juil, widow, and great grand-daughter of Judge Wylde.—Mrs. Parker, widow.

At Maidſtone, aged 85, E. Page, eſq. many years an officer of the Weſt Kent Militia.

At Dover, in her 76th year, Mrs. Cannon, relict of the late captain L. Cannon, formerly of this port.

At Chatham, Mr. L Rowe, late of the King's Head, public houſe, Sheerneſs.—Mr. Lavender, maſter of the King's Arms public houſe.

At Tenterden, in his 70th year, Mr. T. Hope, gentleman.

At Hythe, Mr. W. Upperton, many years common carrier from Hythe to Canterbury.

At Lewiſham, in his 22d year, Lieut. W. B. Engliſh, of the Train of Artillery: a youth of pleaſing manners, and amiable diſpoſition, and a chearful well-informed companion; he is much regretted by his brother officers for his manly and ſoldier-like conduct, and courage in the field of battle.

At Wingham, Mr. Maclan, ſurgeon.—Mrs. Beale, of the Red Lyon public houſe.

Mr. R. Cooke, of Herne Parſonage.—Mr. Blue, of the New Inn, at Birchington.—Mr. Thompſon, carpenter, of Bridge, near Canterbury.

At Kingſdowne, near Sittingbourne, in an advanced age, Mrs. Divers.

At Addington, in his 63d year, Mr. W. Hobbs, ſen. For the laſt 12 years of his life he bore with great fortitude, and true Chriſtian reſignation, the afflicting pains of the ſtone and gravel, which at laſt occaſioned his death.

After a well ſpent life of 36 years, Mr. W. Elliton, of Preſton, near Wingham; a man of unrivalled goodneſs of heart, and an ever to be remembered benefactor to the poor.

At Staplehurſt, Mrs. Watſon, wife of Mr. Watſon, ſurgeon.

At Somerfield Houſe, near Maidſtone, Mrs. Emmott, widow.

At Buckland Houſe, near Maidſtone, Mr. J. Springer, farmer.

At Wrotham, Mr. W. Dean, a wealthy farmer.—Mrs. Naſh, of Goodneſtone.

HAMPSHIRE

Married.] Mr. Baldwin, attorney, of Ringwoad, to Miſs Bramble, of Weſt Parley, Dorſet.—Captain R. Rolles, of the navy, to Miſs Scott, eldeſt daughter of Rear-admiral Scott, of Spring-hill, near Southampton.—Mr. E. Callaway, of Portſmouth, to Miſs Weſtbury, of Eveſham, Worceſterſhire.—Mr. W. Knyvett, of Park-lane, London, to Miſs Laney, of Newport, Iſle of Wight.

Died.] At Wincheſter, at the Abbey-houſe, aged 56, Mrs. Felicitas Plowden, daughter of the late E. Plowden, eſq. of Plowden-hall, in Shropſhire, and a lineal deſcendant of the great lawyer of the ſame name, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At the age of eighteen, ſhe retired to Bruges, amongſt the religious ladies of Princunhoſt, (as their houſe was called) from whence ſhe returned to England, upon the invaſion of Flanders by the French.

In his 36th year, J. Veal, eſq. brewer, of Ringwood.

Mrs. Poore, of Redbridge.

Mrs. Rawlence, ſenior, of Fordingbridge.—Mr. B. Burt, clerk and treaſurer to the turnpike-road leading from Wincheſter to Stockbridge, &c.

At Lymington, Mr. J. Pike, ſurgeon; his death was occaſioned by a too ſtrict attention to the duties of his profeſſion. In him the poor have loſt a liberal benefactor, and ſociety a valuable member.

At Winbourne, Dorſet, in her 21ſt year, Miſs M. A. Druitt, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Druitt, of Wincheſter.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. S. P. New, of Marlborough, to Miſs P. Pullen, of Ramſbury.

At Saliſbury, Mr. W. Webb, to Miſs Chubb.

Died.] At Saliſbury, in his 70th year, H. Goldwyer, eſq. an eminent ſurgeon, and a gentleman of the moſt urbane diſpoſition. His ſingular ſkill, as an oculiſt, was chiefly exerciſed, gratuitouſly, in relieving the maladies of the poor.

In the prime of life Mrs. Budd.

At Marlborough, Mr. J. Leighton, of the Duke of York public-houſe —Mr. I. Furnell, a Quaker.—Mr. J. Surrell —In his 86th year, Mr. Kemm, of Ogbourne St. George, near Marlborough.—Miſs Tanner, of Shaw, near Marlborough.

At Stanton St. Bernard, J. W. Hippeſley Trenchard, eſq. late of Abbots Leigh, in Somerſetſhire.—The Rev. T. Heath, rector of Hilmarton and Calſton.

Mr.

Mr. J. Coombs, a reſpectable farmer, of Stapleford; he has bequeathed 20l. to the poor of the pariſh of Stapleford, where he reſided; 20l. to the poor of the pariſh of Martin, where he occupied a farm; and 5l. to the poor priſoners in Fiſherton Jail.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Bigot, of Reading, to Miſs K. Hall, of Stapely, near Odiham.

Mr. Whitton, of Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row, London, to Miſs Aldridge, of Reading.

T. Pearce, eſq. of Mill-bank, Weſtminſter, to Miſs Murray, of Windſor.

At Maidenhead, Mr. J. Cooper, to Miſs M. Winch.

At Old Windſor, Mr. Humby, to Miſs Priminer, both of Holly Grove.

Mr. J. Lovegrove, of Sulham Lane Farm, to Miſs J. Cambridge, of Wiltſhire.—Mr. J. Allen, an opulent farmer, of Charlton, to Miſs Jervis, of Wantage.—Mr. Jones, nurſeryman, of Reading, to Miſs Ferris, of Maiden Early.

Mr. B. Curr, grocer, of Woolhampton, to Miſs C. Giles, of Padworth.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Toovey, attorney.—Mrs. Gurney, wife of Mr. Gurney, tin plate-worker.—Aged 15, Miſs M. A. Sowdon.

In her 75th year, Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late W. W. Clarke, of Ardington.

At Abingdon, of a conſumptive habit, Mrs. Thomas.

Mr. Bailey, of Thatcham.

At the parſonage, Great Marlow, Mr. H. Robert Deane, lately returned from the Eaſt Indies.—Mrs. Spear, of Mortimer Park.—Mrs. Pearman, of Mapledurham.

At Reading, Mr. Choules.—M. Lequin, a reſpectable French emigrant prieſt.—Mrs. Boult.—Mrs. Collis.

Mr. Slade, paper-maker, of Hagbourne.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Harris, of the Croſs Keys, Speenhamland.

At Windſor, in the barracks, aged 21, Enſign B. Woolriche, of the Staffordſhire Militia.

The Rev. T. Chamberlayne, vice-provoſt of Eton, and rector of Worpleſdon, Surrey.

At Mortimer, S. Bever, eſq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married] At Langport, Mr. W. Norman, of Fivehead, late an engineer in the Somerſet Militia, to Miſs Andrews.

At Bridgwater, F. Weride, eſq. late of Glaſtonbury, to Miſs A. Stone.—J. Lean, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs L. Stuckey, of Langport.—Mr. Harvey, attorney, of Frome, to Miſs H. Swindale, daughter of the late Rev. T. Swindale, of Parkham, Devon.

A Briſtol, Mr. J. Pentoil, ſurgeon, of Plymouth-dock, to Miſs M. Jones.

At Clifton, K. Turton, eſq. captain in the Train of Artillery, to Miſs Jackſon, of Caſtlebian, county of Cork, Ireland.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mrs. Stock, widow of the late Mr. Stock, carpenter.—Mrs. Francis, widow.—Mrs. Aldwin.—Mrs. Lawrence wife of Mr. Lawrence, butcher; and, on the following day, after a ſevere illneſs, the ſaid Mr. Lawrence, her huſband.

In her 70th year, Mrs. A. Lorymer: In all the various ſtations of life, ſhe conducted herſelf with ſuch calmneſs and complacency, as clearly evinced her religious and well-grounded conviction, that there is "another and a better world," which ſhe is now gone to inherit.

Mrs. M. Pendry, wife of Mr. T. Pendry, ſalt-refiner.—Mr. Roberts, ſadler.

At Bath, Mr. S. Williams, muſician, nephew of Mrs. Hart, of the South parade.—In her 70th year, Lady Wright, wife of Sir James Wright, bart. of Hoy-houſe, Eſſex.

At Wells, Lady Seymour, relict of Lord Francis Seymour, late Dean of Wells, and uncle to the Duke of Somerſet.

At Taunton, aged 60, the widow of R. Gibſon, eſq. and mother of Captain J. Gibſon, of Dulverton.

Mrs. Norman, wife of S. Norman, eſq. a lady of mild and elegant manners, of a truly amiable and benevolent diſpoſition, and a kind and condeſcending benefactreſs to the poor.

At Bridgwater, aged 90, Mr. R. Bond.—In his 70th year, the Rev. H. Sampſon, M.A. many years rector of Corſcombe and Sutton.

At King's Brompton, the Rev. J. Clendon; he had been nearly fifty years vicar of that pariſh.

At Henbury, near Briſtol, Mrs. Lee, wife of Mr. Lee, pariſh-clerk, much reſpected by her neighbours as a truly worthy woman.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Luſh, to Miſs M. Mitchell, both of Horſington-pariſh; the bridegroom is 20 and the bride 59 years of age.

Mr. Cowan, pay-maſter of the Royal North Britiſh Dragoons, to Mrs. Mead of Dorcheſter.

At Dorcheſter, Mr. Greening, collar-maker, to Miſs Old.—Mr. Hand, of Blandford, to Miſs Kerley.

At Fordington, Mr. Stickland, of Woolbridge, to Mrs. Styles.

Died.] At Wimborne, aged 61, Mr. R. Combes, formerly organiſt of the church in that place, and well-known for his muſical abilities in the muſical world.

At Thornford, aged 61, Mr. S. Bangor; a truſty and honeſt diſtributor of the Dorcheſter and Sherborne Journal, with little intermiſſion, from its firſt publication.

In the Eaſt Indies, Lieutenant J. Hanham, youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Sir James Hanham, bart. of Deans Court, in this county.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] G. Giffard, eſq. of Exeter, to

Miſs Grubb, of Saltaſh.—J. Seldon, eſq. to Miſs Hooper, both of Hatherleigh.

At Plymouth, Count Marvelleux, to Mrs. Partridge, widow of the late Mr. J. Partridge, a ſurgeon in the army.—Mr. T Mathews, jun. plaſterer, of Exeter, to Miſs M. Henman, who has lived, for many years, as an attendant in the family of the Biſhop of Exeter.—The Rev. G. Cutliffe, of Halberton, to Miſs Abell, of Tiverton.—L. Way, eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs M. Drew, of Combrawleigh.

At Exeter, Mr. Chapple, maſon, to Miſs Pollard, mantua-maker.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Criſp, tanner; being found dead in a kneeling poſture in his chamber. He came home, in the evening, in health, drank a ſmall quantity of beer, and went up ſtairs:—His exit is ſuppoſed to have been inſtantaneous, probably from a ſeizure in his brain, as both his hands were fixed on his head, when diſcovered.

At Exmouth, the lady of Sir John Whiteford, bart.

At Plymouth, in the Marine Barracks, aged 66, in a fit of apoplexy, R. Bounce, eſq. ſurgeon of the Plymouth Diviſion of Marines.

At St. Vincents, Weſt Indies, in the prime of life, Mr. F. Hole, lieutenant in the 37th regiment of foot, and ſon of the Rev. R. Hole, late of Exeter.

At Aſhburton, Mrs. Eales.

CORNWALL.

Married.] The Rev. J. Buller, of Morval, nephew of the late Judge Buller, to Miſs S. Coles, of Cadſtock.

In London, Captain Pearſe, of the 14th Light Dragoons, to Miſs M. St. Aubin, daughter of Sir John St. Aubin, bart. of Clowance, in this county.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mrs. T. Fox, of the ſociety of Quakers; a perſon of great piety, and a truly charitable diſpoſition.

At Bodmin, Mrs. Crowder, wife of Captain Crowder, of the Inniſkilling Regiment of Dragoons.

At Truro, the Rev. J. Vivian, of Penkalenick.

At Renegle, near Penzance, of a decline, in his 48th year, the Right Hon. Rodney.

WALES.

Intereſting particulars reſpecting the improvements which have lately taken place, at Swanſea, in Glamorganſhire, South Wales. At the weſtern entrance of the port, a noble pier, running 228 yards into the ſea, has been conſtructed, which has, already, had the extraordinary effect of deepening the channel, not leſs than two feet, although it has not been erected more than five years. On the outſide of this pier, where, before its erection, the ſea was making rapid encroachments, the ſand now collects, ſo as to form a vaſt increaſe and accumulation of ground. The great ſucceſs attending this building has moreover, induced the ſubſcribers to render it ſtill more advantageous, by carrying it out 57 yards farther, for which purpoſe many workmen are now employed upon it. On the eaſtern ſide of the harbour, a ſecond pier is alſo to be raiſed, extending from a place called the Salt houſe, towards the point of the weſtern pier, until an opening of 70 yards only is left for ſhips to enter into the port. This, it is conceived, will render the harbour one of the moſt ſecure and commodious the kingdom can boaſt of. The trade of Swanſea is every year rapidly increaſing. In 1768, the number of veſſels that cleared out hence was only 694, meaſuring 30,631 tons, in 1790 they amounted to 1677, carrying 74,927 tons; but from September 29, 1799, to September 29, 1800, the number was not leſs than 2590, the tonnage of which amounted to 134,264 tons; to ſo great a height has the commerce of this port been extended, notwithſtanding the neceſſary effect of a moſt deſolating war. During the preſent year, the advance has been conſiderable, and with the progreſſive exertions of future induſtry, it may be fairly concluded, that the trade will receive a ſtill further increaſe. The ſeveral canals that have been opened on the Neath and Swanſea rivers, for the conveyance of coals, muſt render thoſe places the great ſcene of ſuch manufactures, as depend upon a ſupply of fuel; and fortunately the mountains of this county are ſo replete with coals, iron, &c. that many ages cannot totally exhauſt them. It is on this account that numerous ſmelting houſes, refineries of copper, iron, furnaces, and other vaſt undertakings, have been gradually eſtabliſhed in this neighbourhood.

At Margam a ſtupendous machine is now erecting to roll copper. Two vaſt wheels of caſt iron, each 24 feet in diameter, are ſet in motion by a ſteam engine; one of the wheels, which they call a fly wheel, makes 30 revolutions in a minute, and regulates the movement of the whole machine. Notwithſtanding the number of iron works already eſtabliſhed in this county, near 20 blaſt furnaces are now conſtructed or in contemplation.

A new company of proprietors, near Sithowee, on the borders of Monmouthſhire, have lately commenced building a very conſiderable work, to which they have given the name of Tredegar Iron Works, in compliment to the owner of the ſoil. They intend attaching to this ſpot an entirely new town, on a regular, well-concerted plan, with broad ſtreets, interſecting each other at right angles, and forming an octagon in the centre. From hence a rail or tram road is making to Newport, a diſtance of about 24 miles, and of ſo regular a deſcent, that one horſe will ſuffice to draw 10 tons down, and bring the empty waggon back. By the ſide of this rail or tram road, another very commodious road for horſes and carriages will be formed, for the convenience of travellers. It is propoſed to make Newport the grand depot of the trade, as its

river

river is the moſt acceſſible of any on the coaſt.

A ſtranger may expect to receive conſiderable ſatisfaction from viſiting the Cambrian pottery, at Swanſea, moſt admirably conducted by Mr. Haynes and his partners. They already employ upwards of 100 of the inhabitants, who get a comfortable living by their labour, in the various branches of theſe works. The demand for their goods increaſes daily, and it is with difficulty they can keep up for ſale a ſufficient ſtock of their different articles.

The propoſal lately made by Mr. Homfray, for opening a road acroſs the mountains from Swanſea and Neath to Abergavenny, is likely to meet with many active ſupporters. By this meaſure, the diſtance from the town of Neath to Abergavenny, will be diminiſhed at leaſt 14 miles, and the road, when compleated, will become one of the readieſt means of acceſs to ſome of the moſt fertile diſtricts of South Wales. A meeting on this ſubject was lately held at Merthyr, at which many gentlemen from Swanſea attended, and from the reſolutions entered into, there is little doubt but the new road will be rendered paſſable for carriages, in the courſe of the enſuing year. There is likewiſe an oyſter fiſhery, at the Mumble village, and on the coaſt near Swanſea, which is of no trifling moment to the employ and maintenance of many individuals. Above five millions of oyſters are ſaid to be taken annually, on an average, from Auguſt to May, by about 40 ſmall craft, navigated by more than 180 men. With theſe, ſloops are diſpatched to Briſtol, Glouceſter, Worceſter, and round the coaſt of Somerſet, Devon, and Cornwall; and the facility of acceſs, afforded by inland navigation to the large towns in the interior, has lately occaſioned a conſiderable increaſe of this trade; the oyſters being of excellent quality, and ſold very cheap.

Married.] After a courtſhip of forty years and upwards, Mr. A. Wathen, batchelor, to Miſs L. Bevan, ſpinſter, both of Talbenny Hall, in the county of Pembroke. Their united ages amount to 120 years.

At Swanſea, Mr. S. Bennet, poſt-maſter, to Miſs Eves.

At Carmarthen, Major Edmunds, of the Glamorganſhire Militia, to Miſs Davies.

At Diſcoyd, Radnorſhire, P. Æmilius Irving, eſq. to Miſs Pritchard, of Dol-y-Felin.—J. Owen, eſq. of Maindiff-court, near Abergavenny, to Mrs. E. Gwynne, widow, of Glanbran Park, Carmarthenſhire.

Died.] In the Weſt Indies, W. Wilkins, ſon of J. W. Wilkins, eſq. of Brecon.

At Dolgare, in his 28th year, Mr. E. Thoms, eldeſt ſon of E. Thomas, eſq. of Lwynnadock, Breconſhire.

At Monmouth, advanced in years, Mrs. A. Gardiner, a lady related to ſome of the moſt reſpectable families in that county.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Pierſhill, near Edinburgh, R. Aynſworth, eſq. of the 4th Dragoon-guards, to Miſs Leatham, daughter of Major Leatham, of the ſaid regiment.

Died.] At Dunottar, A. Allardyce, eſq. of Dunottar, M. P. for the Aberdeen diſtrict of burghs.

At Borowſtownneſs, A. Stewart, eſq. comptroller of the cuſtoms.

At Paiſley, Mrs. C. Harvey, wife of Mr. J. Mackerrel, manufacturer.

At Glaſgow, Mrs. M. Ruſſell, wife of Mr. R. King, writer.

At Edinburgh, Lady Elizabeth Kemp, wife of the Rev. D. Kemp, one of the miniſters of the city, and ſiſter to the Earl of Hopetown.—Major Robert Wallace, of the 17th regt. of foot, eldeſt ſon of A. Wallace, eſq. banker.

At Dumfries, Miſs Culton, of Auchnaboney.—In his 90th year, Mr. F. Mitchell, writing-maſter, and oldeſt freeman of the incorporation.

At his houſe at Gannochy Burn, Kincardineſhire, General Lord Adam Gordon, Col. of the Firſt, or Royal Scotch Foot, Governor of Edinburgh Caſtle.—*By miſtake theſe promotions were laſt month annexed to the name of the Earl of Aberdeen, who was never in the army.*

On Saturday, the 3d of January, Catharine Douglas, wife to Major James Mercer, of the late North Fencible Regiment. She was ſiſter to the preſent Lord Glenbervie. It was of her that Cunningham compoſed the beautiful ſong, *Kate of Aberdeen.* This amiable and accompliſhed woman had languiſhed ſeveral years under a ſevere illneſs, which ſhe bore with fortitude, tempered with Chriſtian ſubmiſſion.

At Elgin, in the county of Moray, Thomas Stephens, eſq. He was born in 1724, in the ſame houſe where he afterwards died; as a magiſtrate he was exceedingly popular, having always been the ſtrenuous friend and protector of the poor; he alſo maintained and aſſerted, on various occaſions, the franchiſes of his native place; took the lead in politics againſt the firſt families in the neighbourhood, and contributed to the proſperity of an adjoining ſea port, called Loſſiemouth, where he occaſionally reſided. His faculties were viſibly on the decay for a conſiderable time before his death, which occurred in the 77th year of his age: this circumſtance expoſed him to much impoſition, an inſtance of which may be afforded in the loſs of near one thouſand pounds in money and notes. The family of Mr Stephens was greatly attached to the Houſe of Brunſwick, at a time when the partiſans of the deſcendants of James II. were both numerous and powerful in Scotland. His uncle, James Stephens, eſq. who, in conſequence of his own character and fortune, as well as by his marriage with the daughter of Sir H. Innes, of Innes, bart. and his connection with the Lord Preſident Forbes, poſſeſſed conſiderable influence

was Provoſt of Elgin in the year 1745, and declared for George II. notwithſtanding the threats and violence of the oppoſite party.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, the Right Hon. John Chambre, Earl of Meath, to Lady Meleſina Adelaide Meath, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Clanwilliam.

At Dublin, Mr. Powell, barriſter, to the Counteſs Dowager of Aldborough.

Died.] In Dublin, the Right Hon. John Earl of Clare, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. His Lordſhip had ſuffered extreme pain, for ſome months paſt, in conſequence of the accident which befel him about a year ago in Hyde Park, London. The diſorder, however, which proved fatal to him, was the dropſy in the cheſt, and the hurts which he then received are not ſuppoſed to have accelerated his death.

At his family-manſion, Caſtle Jordan, county of Meath, Sir D. Giffard.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Lately, in his 100th year, Count Stalkeber, a Swediſh general. He entered into the ſervice under the celebrated Charles XII.

In July laſt, the Nabob of the Carnatic. His adopted ſon has been ſet aſide, and his nephew elected in his ſtead, but the entire civil and military government of the Carnatic, is transferred to the hands of the Eaſt India Company.

At Paris, Madame Choiſeul, widow of the celebrated miniſter of that name, and mother of the Duc de Choiſeul, who lately went from this country to ſee her aged parent.

At St. Hellier's, in Jerſey, T. Pipon, eſq. Lieutenant Baily, and Chief Magiſtrate of the iſland. Before he attained that diſtinguiſhed ſituation, he was Attorney General of the iſland, for upwards of 30 years.

In the iſland of Jerſey, on the 16th of December, the Lady of M. Goſſet, eſq. Vicount of the iſland, and ſiſter of Sir Thomas Frankland, bart.

In the iſland of Madeira, on the 2d of December, in his 21ſt year, H. Frankland, eſq. eldeſt ſon of T. Frankland, bart.

In Spain, the celebrated Count Rice, who many years ago killed Count Barry, in a duel, near Bath. He was found dead in his bed:—his death was occaſioned, as is ſuppoſed, by ſuffocation.

At Mednapore, in the Eaſt Indies, on the 1ſt of February laſt, P. Begbie, jun. eſq. of Caſtle-hill, and lieutenant in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

On the 11th of December laſt, at Fort Marlborough, in the iſland of Sumatra, Mr. A. Webſter, only ſon of Major Webſter, of Ayr.

At Roſetta, in Egypt, Lieut. Col. P. Garden, of the 2d battalion of the 1ſt Royal Regiment of Foot.

At Hamburgh, on the 26th of October laſt, D. Mitchell, eſq.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE DUTCH have already taken advantage of the termination of hoſtilities, ſo far as to ſend hither gin, flax, butter, cheeſe, rags, ſkins, tanned leather, madder, and Rheniſh wines, in large quantities. They renew with eagerneſs their wonted traffic, and they will undoubtedly endeavour as much as poſſible to engroſs the carrying trade between Britain and all the Belgian and other Northern provinces of France. The exports from London to Holland are few, in compariſon with the imports from Holland hither. A regular courſe of exchange does not yet take place between the two countries, but the Dutch receive immediate payment in hard caſh for a great part of the articles of proviſions, &c. which we purchaſe from them.

The moſt conſiderable import which has been recently brought from France, conſiſts of 16,702 gallons of brandy, of which there has been alſo a large importation from Hamburgh, Guernſey, Ireland, Malaga, Gibraltar, and Malta. There is not yet a regular courſe of exchange between London and Paris, but ſo much more money is for the preſent transferred from England to France than is brought from France to England, that a pound ſterling paid in London, will yield by a bill of exchange only about 22 francs in Paris. By the accounts of Engliſh gentlemen who have gone to viſit France ſince the ratification of the preliminary treaty, we learn that its trade and manufactures are in a very unproſperous ſtate; in conſequence of the ſtorms of laſt ſummer and autumn, proviſions are ſcarce and dear; nothing is current as money ſave gold and ſilver, not that the precious metals are abundant, but becauſe credit is too low to give currency to paper-money.

An importation of, it is ſaid, not leſs than 20,000,000l. ſterling in gold and ſilver, the produce of the mines during the war, is expected ſoon to arrive in SPAIN from South America. Such a quantity of bullion will be ſpeedily diſtributed in trade over Europe. It will, of courſe, occaſion a temporary diminution in the market-value of gold and ſilver, and will ſubſtitute, it is to be hoped, for a part of our paper money, a more univerſal and leſs uncertain repreſentative of value.

AMERICA already begins to feel, moſt ſenſibly, the effect of the ceſſation of hoſtilities among the powers of Europe. All the wonted articles of American importation have fallen in price in the European markets. The news has been received in the American ports, and trade of courſe already meets there a conſiderable ſtagnation. The exports from New York, in the three months of July, Auguſt, and September, 1801, amounted to the value of above 3,155,000 dollars.

The freedom of exportation eſtabliſhed by the late treaty of union between Great Britain and Ireland, appears now to operate conſiderably, in producing a re-exportation to Britiſh ports of foreign goods which have been in the firſt inſtance imported into Ireland. Among the imports from Ireland to the port of London, in the week ending on the 23d of January, 1802 are 1300 gallons

gallons of brandy, 71 cwt. of currants, 5711 lbs. of tobacco, which may be regarded as particular examples of the more general fact here mentioned. The courſe of exchange is juſt now, however, ſomewhat leſs favourable to Dublin than it was in the end of December laſt You could on the 24th of that month obtain only eleven pence farthing payable upon a bill of exchange in Dublin, for one ſhilling paid in London: on the 22d of January, the ſhilling in London would purchaſe twelve pence three farthings payable in Dublin.

The ſales of Britiſh cotton, in yarn, muſlins, and other wrought ſtuffs, ſtill continue to be in Germany, Italy, and other parts of the Continent, ſufficiently conſiderable to maintain our cotton works in the greateſt activity of manufacture. The prices of cotton wool have not fallen in the London market in the courſe of laſt month. There has been, not long ſince, an arrival of a cotton of good quality from the iſland of Trinidad. It is ſtill, however, much to be regretted, that too much cotton yarn is exported to Saxony. Its exportation contributed to the eſtabliſhment of rival manufactures, by which we will be one day under-ſold in the continental market. Why not turn inventive ingenuity to abbreviate and improve ſtill more and more the labour of weaving, ſo that all the yarn ſpun in this country might here, alſo, be wrought up into cloth?

The prices of wool and mohair yarn of Smyrna, have not lately experienced in the London market any decline. Indeed, notwithſtanding the reduction of the continental armies, by which ſo much Engliſh broadcloth was conſumed, the greater freedom of our preſent acceſs to the continent, and the conſtant increaſe of our exports in woollen goods to the markets of America, ſeem at preſent ſufficiently to maintain the wonted activity of the woollen manufactures in all parts of this country. The manufacture of *pluſh*, or of *hair* and *worſted ſhag*, at Coventry, is, though not more extenſive than to employ about two hundred hands, one of the moſt flouriſhing branches of our woollen trade. Its products are partly exported to Germany, and to Spain and Portugal; in part uſed in lining carriages and ſaddles, and for other purpoſes at home. It is likely to increaſe by the ceſſation of the war.

The *Iron-works* of Carron in Scotland, and of Colebrooke-Dale, not to ſpeak of thoſe in Wales, are unequalled perhaps in Europe, for the union which they preſent of the whole ſeries of the operations in the iron-manufacture, from the firſt quarrying or collecting of the ore, to the ultimate manufacture of it into all that diverſity of implements which it furniſhes for the uſe of the arts, and of human life in general. Theſe are now in a flouriſhing condition, though not ſuch as entirely to put an end to the importation of iron from Sweden. Other ſimilar works commence in different parts of the country. Two companies have recently expended to the amount of 45,000l. ſterling, in eſtabliſhing works to raiſe and manufacture the ore on the eſtate of Sir W. Pulteney, in Shropſhire, near to Bridgenorth. For an article of primary utility ſo invaluable, we ſhall ſoon probably be independent of all foreign ſupplies.

The internal commerce of this country continues to derive much new advantage from the daily extenſion of *Iron Rail-ways*. They are made at an expence not exceeding 300l. ſterling a mile. The advantages they give for the conveyance of goods by carts and waggons, ſeem even to ſurpaſs, in ſome inſtances, thoſe of boat-carriage by canals.

Large ſales of *Furs*, &c. by the Hudſon's Bay Company, and of *Pepper* and *Coffee* by the Eaſt India Company, have taken place in the end of January.

The Brewers have reduced the price, and improved, both in hops and malt, the quality of their *Porter*. But ſome of them, after brewing it of proper ſtrength, reduce it, for ordinary ſale, by a mixture of ſmall-beer!

The prices of *Coals* in London continue reaſonable.

The 3 per Cents. ſtock was on Thurſday the 24th of December at 67¼; on Friday the 22d of January at 67¼.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE ſeverity of the froſt has prevented moſt of the operations of huſbandry from being carried on during the greateſt part of the preſent month. Hedging, with the breaking up of graſs and clover lays for oat and barley crops, have however been undertaken toward the latter part of it. Much grain has alſo been threſhed out and conveyed to the markets, as well as manure of various kinds put upon the ground. The prices of grain, eſpecially barley and oats, have declined in moſt places ſince our laſt. The average price of corn throughout England and Wales, by the laſt returns is, for wheat 76s. 9d. rye 48s. 9d. barley 44s. 1d. oats 23s. 4d. beans 43s. 4d. peaſe 44s. 7d.

From the great quantity of ſnow that has fallen in many of the northern diſtricts, the turnips in ſeveral places have been ſo covered up as to prevent the neceſſary ſupplies from being procured for the ſtock without much labour. The ſame cauſe has likewiſe been very diſtreſſing to the ſtore ſheep ſtock in the more expoſed ſituations; and to the lamb-ſuckling ewes in thoſe places where the practice is employed.

Hops have continued of dull ſale for ſome time, and it is probable may continue ſo, ſince it is underſtood that the duty amounts to 241,227l. 1s. 5½d. and conſequently much exceeds the wiſhes of thoſe daring ſpeculators who have lately done ſo much miſchief. Although the price is not very high, yet the quantity puts it out of their power either to monopolize or perſuade the Planters not to ſupply the market, as was done in 1799 and 1800, thoſe years that will ever be remem-

remembered by *private* as well as *public* Brewers, who by the machinations of certain individuals, (now well known in our courts of law,) were compelled to pay from 16 a 18 a 20l. per cwt. for Hops, which might have been ſold at half the price.—Only laſt year the monopolizers demanded 16 or 17l. for Hops which they have ſince been glad to ſell from 70 to 80s. and they ſtill have enough upon their hands to remind them of their unjuſt conduct.

Store hogs have been ſold remarkably dear in many places, eſpecially near the capital; and both lean and fat cattle are ſtill high.—At Smithfield Market, beef ſells from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. mutton, from 5s. 4d. to 7s. veal, from 5s. to 7s. 6d. pork, from 6s. to 7s.—At Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef, from 4s. to 5s. mutton, from 5s. to 6s. veal, from 5s. to 7s. 4d. pork, from 6s. to 7s.

At St. James's Market, Hay ſells from 3l. to 5l. 5s. Straw, from 1l. 11s. 6d. to 1l. 19s. 6d. —At Whitechapel, hay, from 4l. to 5l. 5s. clover, from 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. ſtraw, from 1l. to 1l. 16s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of December, 1801, to the 25th of January 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.17. Jan. 23. Wind W.
Loweſt 28.7. Dec. 26. Wind S.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 7-fifths of an inch { Between the 21ſt and 22d inſt. in the evening, the mercury roſe from 29.35 to 30.1.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 50°. Dec. 25. Wind S. W.
Loweſt 10°. Jan. 16. Wind W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 26°. { At eight in the morning of the 16th inſt. the thermometer was as low as 10°, at the ſame time on the 17th it ſtood at 36°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 0.951 inches of depth.

The moſt remarkable variation in the barometer was obſervable, between the evening of the 20th and the 23d inſtant. A high weſterly wind, which did conſiderable damage in and about the metropolis, ſuddenly threw down the mercury about half an inch; when abating ſomething in its violence, and ſhifting towards the north, it had the effect of raiſing it, in the courſe of ſix-and-thirty hours, a full inch. Since that time to the preſent, (Jan. 27) it has not varied a ſingle tenth.

We have noticed above that, on the morning of the 16th inſtant, the thermometer was as low as 10°; had we taken our obſervation at ſix or ſeven o'clock inſtead of eight, we ſhould probably have found it ſome degrees lower; as it was then evidently riſing, and in a few minutes it was at 12°, and continued gradually riſing till it came to the freezing point, at which it ſtood the remainder of the day. Notwithſtanding the great ſeverity of the cold that morning, the wind was due weſt; the ground, trees, &c. were covered with a remarkable thick hoar froſt, which are general indications of a change in the weather.

Fortunately for the labouring claſſes, although we have had, already, a greater proportion of ſevere weather than uſual, yet at no one time has it continued ſo long as to block up the navigation of the river, and thereby to afford a pretence of raiſing the price of food and firing greatly above the enormous rates at which they ſtand, and at which they ſeem likely to remain.

We have, ſince the laſt Report, had nineteen days without rain, of which ſix have been remarkably brilliant. The wind has been variable; ſix days only it has blown from the eaſterly point of the heavens.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Haliſax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*